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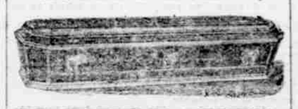
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BUTTERCUPS AND DAISIES.

Do you know how the tale of the buttercup
Became the song of the daisy,
As they grew beside the meadow bars,
In the spring-time soft and hazy?

Was there promise of gold in the buttercup?
Was there promise of snow in the daisy?
As a boy and girl came after the cows,
John West and his playmate, Mazie?

"We'll name the cows," said Johnny West.
"Oh, so we will," said Mazie;
"Yours shall be named for the buttercup,
And mine called after this daisy."

They lingered so oft by the pasture bars
That in after years a daisy
Would remind John West of a sunny-haired girl,
His blue-eyed playmate, Mazie.

Ten years! and again by the meadow bars
John West confessed to Mazie;
"I would give all the gold of the buttercup
For the golden heart of the daisy."

And thus the tale of the buttercup
Became the song of the daisy,
As they kissed across the meadow bars,
John West and his sweetheart, Mazie.
—Annie A. Preston, in Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

THE 16TH CHASSEURS.

The Last of Their Number Fell Fighting Hungry Wolves.

In the French invasion of Russia in 1812 the Sixteenth Chasseurs were detailed as skirmishers. They had fought in Spain and Germany and had gained a high reputation for bravery. On the way to Moscow they made themselves dreaded by the Cossacks and the sound of their battle cry was enough to put the "foxes of the plains" to flight. As is well known, the Russians offered no serious resistance, but their heroic policy of self-sacrifice in destroying all crops and provisions that lay in the path of the invader made the enemy's progress very slow.

However, Moscow was reached at last and promised to prove a haven of rest. Then the Russians crowned their previous efforts of devotion to their country by setting fire to their old, sacred town and in the depths of winter the intruders were forced to commence a disastrous retreat.

The bitterly cold and pitilessy northeaster moaned and howled through the scanty and stunted trees standing here and there on the side plains of Western Russia. It whisked sharp snow particles high into the air, whirled them into shadowy shapes and drove them furiously after a small troop of French soldiers that were slowly and painfully plowing through the rifts.

No one would have recognized the gay *sabreurs* of the Sixteenth Imperial Chasseurs in those wretched bundles of rags that tottered feebly westward. Three weeks before that regiment had led the way into Moscow, two thousand strong, mounted on fine horses, and the sun had glistened brightly from their uniforms of light blue and gold. When Moscow went up in flames, they had protected the rear of the retreating army; when the retreat became a rout, they had still showed their teeth to the enemy. But harrassed hourly by the relentless Cossacks, tortured by hunger and cold day by day the regiment had lost scores of brave men—till hardly one hundred remained. Weak and worn, they still had a cheery word for one another, and hoping against hope, every man expected to see once more his beloved France—one thousand miles away. Of their horses but three were left—tottering along under stacks of straw and horseflesh, they were but specters of those fine steeds that once needed the restraint of curb. Marching westward wrapped in the cloaks of their dead comrades, their legs and feet bundled in horse hides, tied with the bridles and stirrup leathers of their dead horses, staggering under the burden of their carbines, the Sixteenth Chasseurs retained not a particle of their former splendor.

Twilight was fast fading into night when the little band reached a slight but welcome shelter from the icy fury of the wind under the bank of a small stream. A halt was made and a fire kindled. Their supper was of melted snow and boiled horseflesh. Guards were posted and the weary men slept. As morning broke savage yells resounded on all sides and bullets came pinging through the camp. A party of about two hundred Cossacks had accidentally come upon them, and the superiority of the enemy in weapons and numbers gave them but little promise of a successful resistance. Volley after volley of the Cossacks could only be answered by a few well-directed shots, for their ammunition was getting low and they dare not waste a bullet. The Cossacks grew bolder—circling nearer and nearer round the camp, seeking a weak spot for one of their resistless charges. Suddenly they clustered together, pointing toward the east and gesticulating violently—then spurring their horses they all rode off to the west. As the enemy fled the French raised a shout of victory—feeling sure help was near at hand. Probably a large detachment of the retreating army was coming up and in their joy they rushed out of their shelter and poured a hail of lead after the rapidly disappearing Cossacks. Looking eastward they discerned on the horizon a long black line, but blinded by the glare of the snow they could not at first make out what it was. But the horrors of their situation burst upon them when the faint but terrible, ominous sound of prolonged howling reached their ears. That long line meant wolves.

Despair was in their hearts, but they at once began preparations for a stout defense. Twenty had fallen beneath the bullets of the Cossacks—only eighty men to face hundreds of wolves. They gathered the rifles of the dead Cossacks and of their dead comrades and hastily threw up an embankment of snow.

Bounding with long strides over the undulating stretch of frozen plain on came that ravenous host of fierce brutes. Howling and yelping they came straight over the track of the Cossack troop that was now but a dim speck on the horizon. They would halt to devour the bodies of those who had fallen beneath the French fire, and an attack was inevitable. Every face in that doomed little body of soldiers was pale, but their courage never faltered.

On came the foremost wolves. They reached the dead Cossacks, and a tumbling mass of shaggy forms struggled fiercely as, with horrible cries and yells, they fought for a piece of flesh. Teeth gnashed and furious fights took place between the discoverers of the feast. Then they scented the other prey and rushed for the encampment. Crack! crack! crack! and eighty carbines sent their dread warning tearing through the ranks of that wolf army. The foremost fell and the charge was checked for an instant. The extra guns poured out their lead, but the fury of the wolves seemed to increase. Before the gallant band of soldiers could reload hundreds of wolves were among them, and a terrific struggle began. Bayonet crashed through shaggy breast, gleaming brute teeth tore at human throats, snarls and howls, yelps and cries, groans and moans—who can describe the horrors of that awful struggle! The snow was soaked with the mingled blood of man and beast. Back to back men fought as never men fought before—hurling the savage, leaping beasts down to the ground with deadly thrust of steel. Numbers fell, but numbers stiel pressed on in overwhelming force.

The little troop of soldiers fought on till but a score remained to defy those cruel teeth—fought on till but ten still faced the foe—fought on as long as five could raise a hand—fought on till the last man sank beneath those tearing fangs—conquered but not subdued.

But the wolves did not profit by their victory.

The fleeing Cossack band met a regiment of Russian lancers and told their tail, and the whole force went to the rescue. Too late to save a man, they reached the scene of the struggle in time to drive the victorious brutes from their prey. Three hundred wolves lay dead in and around the encampment, showing how fierce had been the defense, and with military honors the Russians buried the bodies of their brave enemies—the last of the Sixteenth Chasseurs.—Detroit Free Press.

THE HUNTER'S RUSE.

How the Slayer of "Big Ben" Got His Prize Conveyed Home.

Years ago, near a place called Enterprise, on a point jutting into Lake Monroe, during all bright days a certain big alligator used to lie basking in the sun. He was well known to the whole neighborhood. The entire coterie of sportsmen at the only hotel used to call him "Big Ben," and proud hunters would talk, and even dream, of the time when a well-aimed rifle-shot would end his long career. But Big Ben was as cunning as a serpent, and whenever any one, afoot or afloat, came unpleasantly near he would slide off into the water—which meant "good-bye" for the rest of the day.

One fine morning one of these sportsmen paddling up the lake, luckily with his rifle in his canoe, came upon Big Ben so sound asleep that he stole up within range and put a bullet through the alligator's brain. What to do next was a problem. He could not tow the monster all the way to Enterprise with his small canoe. A bright idea struck him. He put his visiting card in the beast's mouth and paddled swiftly back. A number of hunters were at the wharf, and the slayer of Big Ben hastened to inform them, with apparent sincerity, that while out paddling he had come within easy range of the "gator," who was, no doubt, still lying motionless on the point. A flotilla of boats and canoes, manned by an army with rifles, instantly started for the point. To avoid confusion, it was unanimously agreed that all should go down together, and that the entire party, if they were lucky enough to find Big Ben still there, should fire a volley at the word of command.

As they approached the point, the hearts of all beat quickly; and when, with straining eyes, they saw Big Ben apparently asleep and motionless upon the bank, even the coolest could scarcely control his feelings. The boats were silently drawn up within easy shot, and the word was given. Bang! bang! went a score of rifles, and Big Ben, riddled with bullets, lay motionless upon the point! With a cheer of triumph the excited sportsmen leaped ashore, and fastening a rope around the dead alligator speedily towed him to Enterprise. There the original slayer awaited them upon the wharf. When Big Ben was laid upon the shore, opening the animal's mighty jaws he disclosed his visiting card, and thanked them most politely for their kindness in bringing his 'gator home for him.—Clarence B. Moore, in St. Nicholas.

SHOES FOR WOMEN.

Sapient Remarks Uttered by a New York Society Man.

"Why on earth," said a New Yorker the other day after an hour's walk on Broadway, to a Shoe and Leather Review correspondent, "do women who haven't got pretty feet, and who know they haven't got pretty feet, if they know any thing at all about themselves, wear just the footgear that puts their feet at their very worst? A woman with big, shapeless feet or crooked feet can afford to wear but one kind of boot—a laced one—and never a low shoe under any circumstances. A button booo does all very well for the first few days while it still buttons trim and snug about the ankles, but every woman knows that it does this for a few days only; then it loosens and begins to take on the shape of the foot, exaggerating its peculiarities every day just a little. And by and by, before the boot is half worn out, it is a kind of caricature of her foot, with every defect and imperfection exaggerated. The laced boot doesn't do this, because it can be drawn up every morning like a new boot, holding the foot always firmly and securely, and so acts as a corrective against any tendency the foot has to be ill-shaped and spreading. But women do not seem to have discovered this as all, or in very few cases, and so they go on buttoning up their street boots with as much satisfaction as if they weren't giving the best possible opportunity to their feet to be as pulpy and spreading and crooked as they choose."

His Well Runs Gold and Silver.

There is a wonderful well down near Del Norte, says the Pike's Peak Herald. It is an artesian well with an abundant flow of pure water, sufficient to irrigate a considerable amount of land. That would be enough for any one but a San Luis man. But this is mineral water. It is effervescent, very palatable and extremely healthful. Nor is this all; the force of the water brings up from the depths an occasional lump of native silver or a gold nugget. The frugal farmer has placed a sack of wire netting over the mouth of the well to catch the metal and prevent it from choking the cows. Local scientists claim that at a great depth and under enormous pressure the water is washing away a ledge of rock, whose softer parts go into solution and give the water its mineral qualities, but whose gold and silver, not being dissolved, are brought to the surface in a metallic state.

FARM-HOUSE 'NEATH THE HILL.

O! the farm-house 'neath the hill, I can see it standing still,
As I saw it in my childhood's happy days,
When every thing was new and beautiful to view,
From morning till the sunset's opal blaze.

I can see the orchard trees, and I hear the hum of bees
In the hollyhocks and roses near the wall,
And where the brooklet flows, a barefoot urchin goes
Again among the cat-o'-nine-tails tall.

Down to the pasture spring I walk, and lightly sing,
As happy as in merry days gone by,
When I wandered in the wood, half lost in solitude,
Or climbed the friendly mountain, looming high.

How I love that farm-house wide, with its trees on either side,
Where I played, and laughed and wandered when a boy!
I can see the swallows fly down the chimney from the sky,
And again I dream a dream of vanished joy.

Wherever I may go I'll find no place, I know,
That will my mind with sweeter fancies fill.
Fond memory guard the door, and time pass gently o'er
That humble old gray farm-house 'neath the hill.
—Moses Gage Shirely, in Boston Globe.

A BALANCED ACCOUNT.

The Thief's Bill Was Settled with a Neat Check.

The following veritable case of kleptomania came under my observation a few years since, the principal actor in which was the wife of a respectable citizen, who resided in a fashionable quarter of one of our Atlantic cities, says an ex-attorney in the New York Weekly.

A shrewd and thrifty young client of mine, who kept a fine establishment upon one of the principal dry-goods thoroughfares of the town, retailed laces and similar ladies' furnishing materials, and had a well-selected stock, which attracted a continual run of goodly customers.

From time to time he missed trifling articles from the counters, but could not account for their mysterious disappearance.

He directed his book-keeper to open a fictitious account in his ledger, to which he gave the title of "Thief's Accoun" to the debit side of which were charged all articles that were missed—and which were invariably *stolen* by some person or persons who visited the store.

So the "Thief's Account" was regularly kept up for nearly a year, and a very considerable number of items found their way to the debtor side of it, the aggregate value of which had reached upwards of two hundred dollars, at the close of the first twelve months of my client's business.

But, as yet, no clew had been had to the actual cause of this unprofitable leak, and for a long time—despite the most careful watching of strangers—the account remained open, and increasing, upon the young merchant's books.

One day there entered the store a well-dressed, lady-like person, whom the store-keeper knew by name, for she had been there before—who bought some trifling articles—and while waiting for the parcel to be made up, the merchant—who stood a short distance from her—observed a small but valuable lace collar slipped from the counter, where there were several paper boxes of goods open; and though he was greatly astonished and could scarcely credit it, yet he was satisfied that this lady had drawn that collar into her capacious muff!

It had disappeared, at all events. It might have been accidental—it *was* so, he at first believed; for surely, that nicely-attired lady, whom he knew moved in good society, and who was supplied generously with pin-money by her highly respected and liberal husband—could *not* be a thief.

At night, he said to the clerk at the desk: "Charge 'Thief's Account' with one lace collar—ten dollars;" for it had *gone*, and this was always the rule in such cases.

And three days subsequently, having thought the matter over, quietly, and called to mind some cases of so called kleptomania, of which he had read and heard, he concluded that this must be an instance akin to that disease, which certain persons are afflicted with, and which Webster defines to be "a morbid and irresistible impulse or desire to steal."

But my client was himself an industrious, honest young man, who was not overburdened with capital; and he could ill afford to thus lose his goods, or permit this style of genteel robbery to go on unchecked. So he said to his bookkeeper:

"Mr. Quill, draw off the 'Thief's Account,' and give me a fair copy of it."

"What part, sir?"

"The whole."

When the clerk handed it to him, he asked:

"How much does it figure up?"

"Rising two hundred dollars, sir."

"Is the last item charged—the lace collar?"

"Yes, sir; ten dollars."

"All right. I am going up-town, Quill. If any one calls for me, personally, say I shall be back in an hour."

And, putting on his hat and overcoat, he disappeared.

My client had never called at the house to which he was now destined, but he had a slight acquaintance with the gentleman who resided there.

Mounting the stone steps, he rang gently, and was admitted.

"Is Mr. ——— at home?"

"Yes, sir," said the servant, showing the merchant at once into the parlor, where, after shaking hands with the gentleman of the house, he was just about to open up his business with him, when he heard a light footfall, and immediately his wife entered the apartment, to accompany her husband down to dinner—where she was evidently astonished to meet the dry-goods dealer, who as quickly observed that the lady he remembered had upon her neck his missing ten-dollar lace collar!

"My wife, sir," said the gentleman, presenting her to my client, who said:

"Yes, sir—I have met the lady before." Then to her he added: "How do you like your new collar, madam?"

"The what, sir?" she replied, coolly.

"Your new lace collar, madam. It is very becoming, certainly."

"This?" she said.

"Yes, madam."

"Oh, it's not very new, though."

"No? It is not a new pattern, but it is very pretty. I have a few more like it, and that is the first one that left my store, out of a late New York invoice."

"Your store, sir?" she asked.

"Yes, madam. That collar was upon my counter three days ago, I am certain."

"I think not, sir!"

"I am sure of it, madam. It was taken away and without being paid for, too."

"What do you mean, sir?" said the lady, heightening a little in color, and growing not a little indignant at my client's coolness and seeming effrontery.

"Just what I have said, madam. That lace collar on your neck was taken from my counter on the day and hour you were in my store, on Tuesday last. I repeat that it has not been paid for; and it is not the first article I have missed, in a similar way, in the past year. I know of what I speak. I can prove in a court of justice what I have now alleged here. And I have brought my bill here for settlement," concluded the merchant, handing the "Thief's Account," that Quill had prepared, to her astounded husband.

"This seems to me to be a most extraordinary proceeding, sir," began the husband. "What are all these items here?"

"Your lady, possibly, can explain them, sir. I can't."

"But—what—how—when," muttered the man, confusedly.

"I can't answer that, sir," continued my client, noticing the sudden disappearance of the lady from the unpleasant scene. "All I know is that these articles have mysteriously disappeared from time to time from my counters, and that I have found the thief who stole the ten-dollar lace collar; who was seen to take it by myself and another from my store. This party must pay my bill, here, or I shall immediately take legal measures to collect all I can of this amount."

"But this bill amounts to two hundred and eight dollars, sir."

"Does it? I did not notice the sum total precisely," said the merchant, indifferently looking it over. "Yes, you're correct, sir; it is two hundred and eight."

"You don't want me to pay—that is, you don't expect me to pay for other people's—"

"Do you know these 'other people' you speak of, sir?"

"No. But—"

"Neither do I. I do not know one of the offenders. Will you give me your check, sir, for this bill? It is your misfortune to have such a wife; but I can not suffer for it."

"You don't pretend that one person took all these goods, do you?"

"I pretend nothing; only I have simply endeavored to state the matter as clearly and politely as the circumstances of the case will warrant. You do not care to have any publicity given to this affair, and I am quite willing to avoid it, I assure you. Now, sir, will you accommodate me with your check? And I will receipt the bill," concluded my client, rising.

"How much did you say?"

"Two hundred and eight dollars."

The man went to his desk, wrote hurriedly for a moment, and said:

"Here it is. Let this be the last of it, sir."

"With all my heart," said my client. "Good-day, sir."

The lace merchant returned to his store within the hour.

"Has any one called to see me, Mr. Quill?" he asked.

"No, sir."

Then handing him the check, he said, pleasantly:

"Here, Quill; take this, and balance the 'Thief's Account.' Is the amount correct?"

"Exactly, sir—to a dollar."

"All right. We shall not be troubled with one of our old customers any more, I think."

And the fictitious account in the ledger was forthwith closed, satisfactorily to the merchant, who gave me the above facts afterwards, but without mentioning the name of the unfortunate kleptomaniac.

WORKING THE INNOCENTS.

A Train-Boy Who Was a Mighty Good Judge of Human Nature.

The experienced train boy, says the Chicago Herald, was apparently giving instructions to a youth whom he was breaking in as an assistant.

In the seat directly in front of the two sat Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Kerpunk, of Georgeson's Cross Roads. It was their first trip away from home.

"You can generly tell by their looks," said the peanut boy, oracularly, "whether it's goin' to pay to try to come any little game over 'em or not. See that chap half way between here an' the other end of the car? Well, you could sell that man a dime novel for a dollar and a half and rope him in on the dollar-in-the-box trick just as easy as look at him. You'd be wastin' your time, though, to try and play any tricks on such people as those two in front of us. They're old travelers. No use to show them any thing but what's bang up genuine an' cheap. If you've got any thing that's fresh an' wuth the money, them folks is the kind of customers to take 'em to the first thing. Saide goods won't go down with such customers as them, I tell you. Well, I must work the train now. Remember what I've told you."

"That boy is a mighty good judge of human nature, Jose, isn't he?" said Harrison to his wife, after the experienced peanut boy had gone into the forward car to get his basket. "He thought he wasn't talking loud enough for us to hear, but I've got pretty sharp ears. I heard every blamed word he said. Well, it's a fact, Jose," he added, "it wouldn't be much use to try any of his little tricks on me. I've got my eye teeth all cut. Here he comes. If he's got any thing worth buying he'll come straight to us. You see if he doesn't."

And before the peanut boy was done with Mr. Harrison Kerpunk he had sold him half a dozen prize packages, five boxes of last year's maple caramels, a dozen sour oranges, three twenty-five-cent books for half a dollar each, unloaded his entire stock of moldy figs on him, and cleaned him out of a two dollar bill on an innocent little trick with a pill-box and a gold coin.

"Jose," said Harrison, after he had sat looking out of the window for about five miles, "durned if don't begin to think he said all that to the other boy on purpose for me to hear it!"

Power of the Mosquito

A scientist computes that with the aid of a machine constructed on the principle of the boring, drilling and pumping apparatus of the mosquito, a hole could be bored to the center of the earth in less than a day.

A SAD RESULT.

The days were long, the nights were splendid
We roamed the woodlands side by side,
When sunsets dream with sunrise blended,
We floated out across the tide.
We sang together, gently keeping
Time to the oars' slow rhythmic sweeping.

We were the only two that season
Who came to board. Fate willed it so
For a distinctly special reason,
That later on we learned to know.
And how I prayed that none might find us
Where that sweet solitude enshrined us.

The house was large, the grounds were spacious,
And she and I, we owned it all—
I reveled in the thought; good gracious!
How I enjoyed the empty hall,
The cosy parlor, bright and lonely,
The dinners served for us—us only!

Ah, Fate life's lessons strangely orders
For now, in thinking of what was,
I wish there had been other boarders,
Because, alas!—ah, yes—because
We've been (to write it makes me wince)
Boarding together ever since!
—Madeline S. Bridges, in Puck.

RESTITUTION.

A Proposed Reform in Criminal Jurisprudence.

The Thief Who Steals Should Reimburse the One He Has Robbed—How the New System Would Work.

From an article in the October number of the Statesman, by Ed. R. Pritchard, the following, embodying its salient features, is taken. The writer says: There are few laws on the statute books of any State in the Union to-day that are in harmony with the spirit of the age in which we live, which have been put there without a fight—I mean it has cost much time and labor, and long, bitter discussion, and they were met with the most determined opposition before they finally became a vital part of the legal code of a commonwealth; especially is this true of those laws which recognize the property rights of women, and which place them on something like an equal footing with men in our courts. So, I assert that progress in law making, that is, in framing wise and beneficent laws suited to the needs of our present civilization, has been slow and tedious. And further, that in almost every instance a proposition to reform a bad, unjust statute, or to make a new one not in conformity to principles laid down in the old common law books, has come from those outside of the legal profession; while, as a rule, the most uncompromising and bigoted opposition to such measures has come from those within that profession, and, not unfrequently, from those highest in it, those wearing the judicial ermine.

In framing a penal statute the most essential part of it is its penal feature, that is, the punishment which it inflicts. It matters not so much the procedure, the exact form of trial, whether by judge, jury or associate bench, but the penalty is all important. It might be well to say too that to-day the rights of a person charged with a felony, so far as a fair and impartial hearing, the right of challenge, the admission of testimony, etc., are well guarded. This is eminently right and just. It is not with this working of criminal law that we are finding fault. Nor is it with the modes of punishment now in vogue, save that of the death penalty; but in the fact that penalties as now inflicted by criminal procedure in our courts fall short of the ends of complete justice. Of course I understand that any violation of a penal code is taken as an offense against the State rather than against the individual wronged. But I do insist that complete justice should take into consideration the citizen who is wronged by the law breaker and should therefore include in the punishment inflicted *restitution* to the former.

A thief enters my house and carries away, we will say, property to the value of one thousand dollars. A few days later he is apprehended. In the meantime he has effectually disposed of the stolen goods. I am put to the trouble, and usually some personal expense, of prosecuting him. He is found guilty and sent to State's prison for five years. I have the satisfaction of knowing that this particular thief or burglar is not likely to trouble me again soon, but does that restore to me my lost property?

But suppose the State put this offender to work, hiring him out as convicts are now let, but at a price that will pay the State for his keeping and a small surplus for each day he works; when this sum amounts to the value of the goods he has stolen, then let the State reimburse me for my loss and give the convict his liberty. This would be complete justice—"a punishment that fits the crime" and gives *full restitution* to the wronged party.

Were such a system as this in vogue there would be but few cases of compounding a felony. To-day, as is well known, one of the most serious obstacles, at times, in the way of punishing a criminal, and especially in cases of arson, theft and embezzlement, is the willingness of the injured parties to forego a prosecution in order to secure the return of a part or all of the stolen or lost property; in other words to obtain what the law now fails to give, restitution.

This system, too, would hold good in crimes of all classes from that of a petty larceny to murder. What better or more fitting punishment for him who takes human life than that he should be compelled to labor the remainder of his days, and his earnings be applied towards the support of those who may have been left dependent on the one he has murdered. Any commonwealth can furnish its convicts with employment on this basis. If not on public works, such as canals, bridges and buildings, then by hiring them out, as is now done, only for a little more money.

Another advantage of this would be to raise the price of convict labor, and consequently to advance the price of the products of penitentiary labor, which are now produced so cheaply as to force honest laborers to work in many instances for almost starvation wages. All over the land today, honest men, who are industrious, law-abiding citizens, are crying out against this, to them, ruinous competition of convict labor.

A large boot and shoe manufacturer contracts with the great State of Illinois for one hundred convicts at eighty-seven and one-half cents per day per man, puts his machinery into the prison and sets them to work. He has also a factory in Chicago where he employs, perhaps, two hundred men, boys and girls. He forces them into competition with his prison-paid labor and compels them to accept wages that will barely keep soul and body together, and all because he is able to hire convict labor so much cheaper than he can get honest workmen. The reader will perhaps agree with me that the man who wants to be honest and respectable, who desires to live a free and upright life, can not compete with the man who does not, and who by violating the laws of the land becomes a convict and a slave of the State. The latter pays no rent, pays no board, has no clothes to buy, has no position in society to sustain, and, above all, has not the disposition of his own time, nor any thing to say concerning the wages he shall receive for his labor; while the former has all these, except the last, and here in effect, the State, which ought to protect and encourage honest industry, steps in to reduce the honest mechanic to practically the same level with the convict. But the Restitution System would do away with this.

Another point in its favor: It would tend to discourage the commission of this class of crimes. Under our present system a man steals say ten thousand dollars; he is sent to the penitentiary for six years, which would be considered a pretty severe sentence. He serves his time and comes out nearly ten thousand dollars ahead; supposing of course he has saved his money, or rather some other man's money. Let us, on the other hand, suppose that he knew that a theft of ten thousand dollars would mean, if he were caught and punished, a sentence at hard labor for life, at fifty cents a day, that money all to go towards reimbursing those he has robbed. Would he not hesitate to incur such a fate? This system would, I believe, almost completely abolish petty thieving; would most effectively stifle the ambitions of a large class of our criminals, such as house-breakers, footpads, till-tappers and sneak-thieves. A theft of one hundred dollars would mean to them, perhaps, a year's hard labor, at the end of which time they would have been compelled to make full restitution.

In cases where the stolen property has been recovered the same system could still be employed, the convict's earnings going to the State instead of to the injured party.

NOT GOOD ENOUGH.

If a Thing Is Not Perfect, It Is Certainly Not Good Enough.

Nothing is good enough that is not as good as it can be made. The verdict "good enough," says a well-known writer

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - JANUARY 9, 1891.

EMMA ABBOTT, the famous opera singer, died in Salt Lake City, Monday, of pneumonia. She was a native of Peoria, Ill., of humble parents, aged 39 years, and the widow of Eugene Wetherell. She left an estate valued at nearly $1,000,000.

SPEAKING of questions that the Legislature should settle at this session the Easton (Pa.) *Argus* remarks: "After ballot reform follows, in importance, tax reform. The tax laws are unequal and unjust. These are the reforms most urgently needed."

DURING the year 1890 nearly 5,000 miles of railway have been completed in this country, an excess of nearly 700 miles over the operations of the previous year. There are now 167,172 miles of railway in the United States, of which 36,912 miles have been constructed within the last five years.

ON Tuesday night the Republican Senators and Representatives at Harrisburg decided that a joint caucus to select a candidate for United States Senator to succeed Senator Cameron be held at 12 M. o'clock to day (Thursday). There seems to be no doubt that Senator Cameron will be the choice of the caucus.

THE experiment of giving the office of County Superintendent of Schools to a woman has resulted very satisfactorily in Madison county, Ky. Hon. Curtis F. Burnam, in a recent speech in the Constitutional Convention, spoke of Mrs. Amanda T. Million as the most faithful and efficient school superintendent Madison county had ever had.

ON Monday night, at Harrisburg, the Republican caucus nominated C. C. Thompson, of Warren county, for speaker. His leading competitor was Mr. Brooks of Philadelphia, author of the "Brooks High Licence Law," but a combination of the country members against the city members and the fact that Senator Quay was supposed to be favorable to Brooks, caused his defeat.

GROVER CLEVELAND, says the Titusville *American Citizen* proved to be one of the best Presidents the country has ever had. The troubles now afflicting American trade are largely tracable to the departure, under the present administration from the prudent and conservative policy which President Cleveland had pursued. The course of President Cleveland tended assurance to business. The course pursued by the party now in power has resulted, in a large degree, in the destruction of public confidence. The people are now paying a fearful penalty for the defeat of Cleveland in 1888.

WORKMEN in the New Jersey potteries says the *N. Y. Star* are threatened with a reduction of 33⅓ per cent. in their wages. Iron workers in South Chicago have been shut out; Fall River mill operatives have struck because of inadequate wages, and more Pennsylvania miners have left off work for the same reason. What a splendid thing for wage workers the McKinley Tariff bill is proving to be! The working men were promised that it should raise their wages. Incidents like those noted above shows how beautifully that promise is being fulfilled. Increased cost of living and lessened wages—that is all that the workingman has got or will ever get out of the McKinley business.

AT noon on Monday, at Washington Associate Justice Henry Billings Brown, of Detroit, was sworn in as the successor of the late Samuel Miller, and the Supreme Court bench once more has its full compliment of nine members. Justice Brown did not bring his gown with him. No chief justice nor associate justice does that. One was lent him for the special occasion of the installation until he can have one made in due and ancient form. As a matter of fact the Supreme Court has always a gown on hand in the robing room for the new member to don when the occasion requires. The cut and make-up of the justices' gowns have never been changed since the establishment of that august tribunal nearly a century ago. Justice Brown, as the junior member of the court, must sit at the bottom of the line, which is on the extreme left of the chief justice. On his immediate right will sit Justice Brewer, his classmate at Yale.

ARMORER Census Swindler Porter, says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, was able to hurry the tabulation of the result of the recent census so as to show the population in each State and enable the present Congress to pass a general apportionment bill, he doesn't propose to give out the result by counties and thus allow a free discussion of the best manner of apportioning the different States into congressional districts. That information will only be placed in the hands of those who will use it for the best interests of the Republican party. To every applicant for information of this kind Porter replies that "the bulletin showing the population of the State by counties has not yet been issued." The people are aware of the fact that it has not been issued, but they would like to know why it has not. This information was hurriedly gotten into shape for partisan purposes, and now that the desired end has been attained, the census officials propose to let the people wait for the information they want until Census Swindler Porter gets ready to give it to them. This is but additional evidence of the fact that the eleventh census was conducted from in the interests of the Republican party than for the good of the country.

THE County Auditors met on Monday and are now at work auditing the accounts of the county. The annual meeting of the Auditors, elected by the people for the purpose of inspecting and passing upon the receipts and expenditures made by the County Commissioners and publishing a report of the same, is a wise provision of the law, intended for the purpose of informing the people how the money collected from them in taxes has been expended, and giving them (the people) an exact knowledge of the county's finances.

That the Auditors' report should be correct is a matter of fact that needs no argument. If it cannot be relied upon there is no use in the Auditors meeting and the people might as well let the Commissioners settle with themselves.

That the Commissioners are bound under the law to lay before the Auditors every item of credits and indebtedness for the Auditors to pass upon is also a well-settled truism that will not bear argument. If the Commissioners have the power of laying only such bills as suit them before the auditors and of withholding other bills until next year, then the Auditors' work would be a farce that three men of common sense should be ashamed to idle their time at, let alone accept pay for. In other words if the County Commissioners have the power of withholding a bill for one dollar, they can withhold a bill for four thousand three hundred and fifty dollars, or for ten or twenty thousand dollars, and if they can withhold either and grant orders to pay the bills the following year, the people could never tell how the county stood financially and there would be no possible use for County Auditors.'

The law intends and common horse-sense without any law would teach any thinking man that the Auditors settlement should contain everything—settle everything for the year. If the Commissioners have contracted any debts that remain unpaid they must lay the indebtedness before the Auditors or pay the debts themselves. There is only one way of getting behind the Auditors settlement either for a credit or indebtedness and that is to appeal from it within the specified time provided by law; after that time is past the settlement is final and conclusive and stands against the world.

If a bill is presented to the Auditors for allowance for an indebtedness contracted for prior to the last Auditors' report, it is the duty of the Auditors to examine the Auditors settlement for last year and if it appears that there was an indebtedness, they can then, if the bill is just and correct allow it. But if the last Auditors' report shows no such indebtedness, the Auditors can have nothing to do with it. It is not even discretionary with a board of Auditors whether they can allow an old bill or not, it is simply a question of whether they regard the obligations of an oath to perform their duty.

Last year Joseph Hipps and George A. Kinkead were on the board as County Auditors, were re-elected in November, and are serving now. In their report last year they stated the outstanding indebtedness of the county at $23,869,63 none of which was for building bridges. Cambria county, according to the Auditors' report, made under the sanctity of their official oaths had paid every dollar she owed for building bridges. Yet on the very day that Joseph Hipps and George A. Kinkead as Auditors were sending out this report to the people of Cambria county an order was issued and rushed into the treasury for four thousand three hundred and fifty dollars in payment for building bridges contracted for long before the meeting of the Auditors. Why the County Commissioners refused or declined to lay this bill before the Auditors and the people we will not now discuss; the time and manner of issuing the order has already been told to the readers of the FREEMAN.

One of the first bills to come before the present Auditors will be the payment of this last year's bridge bill. The serenity expressed on the benign countenances of the Commissioners as they lay this bill before the Auditors will almost cast a hallo. Bridge building with them has become a science, has been so carefully done that although the bill is old it would be an outrage to doubt of its virtue.

But there is no use arguing the question of whether the county got value for the amount of this bill or not. The time for paying this bill by the county is past. Nothing but official perjury on the part of the Auditors can ever saddle it on the county now. It may seem hard, but it is the result of the Commissioners' own act in attempting to palm off on the people a report that they knew was not true. If they were willing to risk four thousand three hundred and fifty dollars on the presumed gullibility of County Auditors, and lose, they have none but themselves to blame. Monkeying with a buzz saw is said to be dangerous but monkeying with the people's money should be classed as extra hazzardous. Last year's accounts, unless appealed from are according to every legal ruling closed forever.

If the Auditors doubt the position of the FREEMAN on this question—if they doubt their own common sense—they have the right and are expressly authorized by law to employ counsel of their own; not counsel selected by the Commissioners but counsel selected by themselves for their own guidance whose fees shall be paid out of the County Treasury,

We leave the question with Joseph Hipps, George A Kinkead and Wm. C. Berry the present Auditors; to square their consciences with their official oaths will be a duty that they cannot shirk and should be performed without fear, favor or affection; without reward or gain or hope thereof.

THERE is no complaint made by the Republican papers of Democratic members being absent from the Senate when the vote was taken that shelved the Force bill, on Monday.

Fight Near Pine Ridge.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Dispatches from points in northern Nebraska state that a firce battle was fought to-day between the soldiers under General Miles and the hostile Sioux. It is reported that both sides suffered heavy loss, and that General Miles himself fell early in the fight.

The story of a battle on Sunday in which General Miles was killed seems to have originated in St. Paul, Minn., and is disproved by a telegram which General Miles sent to General Schofield this morning.

Officers at Army Headquarters here are inclined to believe that the announcement of to-day's combat is equally untrustworthy.

Sensational rumors of all kinds have worked the people who live within a hundred miles of the seat of war into a frenzy of terror, and all the militia in Northern Nebraska and Southeastern South Dakota is under arms.

It is generally believed that the United States troops have a long and ardous campaign before them, and that the redskins will commit many serious depredations before they are brought to terms.

RUSHVILLE, Neb., Jan. 5.—A dispatch has just been received here from the Pine Ridge Agency announcing that a great battle is in progress there between the troops and the hostile Indians. The information is that General Miles' cavalry encountered the Indians at an early hour this morning a short distance from the agency. A desperate battle ensued, and hundreds of savages were killed, while the loss to the troops was also very heavy.

General Miles himself is reported to have been killed early in the fight. The soldiers were driven into the agency, which was then surrounded by the Indians. The troops have been sent to the rescue, and the result is awaited with the most intense anxiety. The greatest excitement prevails, and it is feared that another Custer massacre will go on record.

The apprehension concerning the fate of the soldiers increase as time passes without further information concerning the battle, it being feared that all sorces of communicating are cut off, and that the Indians are in posession of the agency.

The Indians are reported to have fought like demons, murdering and scalping all the wounded soldiers whom they encountered. It is supposed that the cavalry were inveigled into an ambush, and that the Indians obtained an advantage in this way.

Commissioning War Ships.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 5,—Comment is aroused among navy officers over the series of orders emanating from the Navy Department within the past few weeks directing the commissioning of war ships at San Francisco and the ordering of various other cruisers to Pacific waters. Under present orders no less then eleven wa: ships and five revenue cutters will soon be tne commission in the Pacific and ready for duty.

It, in addition, the rumored chartering and arming of seven steamers for revenue cutter duty in the Behring Sea proves correct, the U. S. navy force will number twenty-three ships against the five British gunboats and one armored vessel at present protecting Great Britain's interests in the North Pacific. This will increase the above force by still another vessel. It is calculated that ten war ships are now in position for mobilization at San Francisco inside of forty days. Six war ships are ready for immediate work.

In view of the present Behring Sea controversy and the rumored chartering of seven steamers for revenue cutter duty, the above disposition is deemed ominous. As the fishing season does not begin earlier than May, the concentration of war ships can be affected before the revenue cutters are ready to proceed to the Behring Sea. It is believed that the whole U. S. force in the Pacific will then concentrate off Port Townsend.

Some Good Indians.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The commissioner of Indian affairs has, in response to a telegram sent to Agent Boyer at the Pine Ridge agency, inquiring as to whether any of the Indian scouts or police haye joined the hostiles, received the following reply from the agency, dated the 3d:

"None of our enlisted scouts have joined hostiles. Captain Seward gave three permisson to go to the hostiles' camp after their families, who have not yet returned. Police and scouts are rendering good service, and by their vigorous firing prevented the hostiles from burning agency buildings."

A reporter to-night called the attention of the commissioner to reports from Pine Ridge saying that General Miles had recommended the removal of the Indian agents at Pine Ridge and other places, and to the statement that the Indians were slowly starving to death. The commissioner said that so far as the agents were concerned there were no evidence that there had been dishonesty on tbeir part in distributing supplies. He said he was preparing for publication a full statement of the amount of supplies voted by Congress and distribution to Indians. The commissioner has submitted to the President a statement covering the question of the charge made that the agreements with the Indians have not been fulfilled.

A Legislator Held for Murder.

GUTHRIE, Okla., January 5.—I. N. Terrill, a Representative from Payne county in the Legislature which has just adjourned, and who put through the criminal code, yesterday shot and instantly killed George W. Embree.

Terrill went to the United States Land Office a few days ago to make final proof on his quarter section in Payne county, twenty miles northeast of here. Embree, who lived four miles from the claim, introduced evidence which tended to discredit Terrill's right as a homesteader. Embree's evidence was all in yesterday and he had sworn to it. As he was leaving the Land Office Terrill and his brother met him at the door. Hot words were exchanged and I. N. Terrill drew a revolver and fired five bullets into Embree's body, while the other Terrill pinioned his arms. Any one of the five wounds would have produced death.

Both Terrills are now at the United States millitary camp heavily guarded by troops.

Is Consumption Incurable.

Read the following. Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: Was down with abscess of lungs and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middleworth, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption I would have died of lung troubles. Was given up by doctors: Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at the drug stores of E James, Ebensburg and W. W McAteer, Loretto.

The Force Bill Buried.

By a vote of thirty-four to twenty-nine the Force election bill was decently buried out of sight yesterday (Monday). It had been dead for some time. Seven Republican Senators—Jones and Stewart, of Nevada; Teller and Wolcott, of Colorado; Washburn, of Minnesoto; Shoup, of Idaho, and Stanford, of California—voted with twenty-seven Democrats to consign it to its grave by taking up the silver bill in its stead. There is not the remotest chance of its resurrection, the decisive vote by which it was laid aside denoting that a majority of the Senators are tired of it, and want no more of it, either now or hearafter.

As the vote was not directly for or against the bill Quay and Cameron, of this State, who are both opposed to it at heart, preserved their Republican records by voting against the motion to lay it aside, putting the onus of the defeat of the measure in this indirect way upon the Senators from the silver and other Western States, whose constituents will overwhelmingly sustain them in voting with the Democrats to lay aside the only bill that was obstructing the legislation in which they were most interested.

Whatever the motives that actuated the majority the public is to be congratulated that the Force bill no longer blocks the legislation that is necessary to carry on the ordinary business of the government. The appropriation bill can now be passed, if nothing more, without calling an extra session of Congress.—*Phila. Times.*

Frozen to Death in the Snow.

MEDICINE LODGE, Kan., Jan. 4—Two brothers named Bell, aged 22 and 9 years and a sister 19 years old, attended a meeting here on Wednesday night, and a blizzard arose as they started home at 10 o'clock. When 200 wards from their home the elder brother remarked that they could not make the distance against the storm and would have to go with the wind. They drifted south about a quarter of a mile and took refuge in a canyon, where they were soon covered by snow. On Thursday morn the elder brother crawled out of the snow and attempted to get home. He called out to his sister that he was so stiff he could not travel, and in a short time was frozen. The younger brother was also frozen to death under the drift. The parents started out on Thursday morning to find their children, and in a short time search parties were organized. Friday morning the body of the young man was found, and then the searchers found the girl, who was concealed beneath the drift. They had been out thirty-six hours. The girl did not know her brothers were dead. She is in a fair way to recover.

Sixty Miners Killed.

VIENNA, Jan. 5.—A terrible explosion occured last Saturday in the coal mine at Ostrau. Up to-day 60 bodies of victims have been recovered, and there are believed to be more in the pit.

The bodies of the unfortunate miners which have been recovered present a horrible appearance. They are terribly scorched and so dreadfully mutilated that it is very difficult to identify them from their features. Seventeen of the men who were recovered in an unconcious condition have since been revived. Heartrending scenes are witnessed at the mouth of the pit as the rescuing parties continue to bring the mangled forms of the ill-fated miners to the surface

Most of the victims of the explosion were married and were men of family, and the lamentations of their bereaved relatives, who have crowded about the fatal spot, are pitiful in the extreme. Count Willzek, the owner of the pit, attended the funeral of the unfortunates who were buried to-day.

Snow Two Miles Deep.

"Yes I have been in a country where the snow is two miles deep," said N. B. Lazard, a mining expert from Tombstone, Ari., at the Palmer House yesterday. Mr. Lazard was in the East during the recent snow-storm, and was talking about what the people in Pennsylvania called a blizzard. "They thought the two-foot fall of snow was something to talk about," continued the visitor. "But if they would visit Alaska about two hundred miles up the Yucon river they would find snow that for miles is so thick that the banks almost reach the skies. If it keeps on accumulating as fast as it has during the past ten years scientific men will not be able to say truthfully the earth is round. I was in Alaska in 1885, and that year the snowfall was quite heavy. Snow that falls their remains, for it never melts."—*Chicago Tribune.*

To Prevent Being Burried Alive.

BALTIMORE, Md., January 5.—The will of Harry Moss, who was an eccentric man has been filed in Elkton. In it he directs:

"I desire that my body be dressed in reasonable apparel and placed on its back, with a pillow under its head, in a sapling pen sufficiently close to keep out a mink, and with a good roof, slanting but one way, with a bottle on each side, tightly corked, a door on the pen fastened on the inside with a latch without any string to it. There I wish to be left forty days and nights. If after that any one chooses to bury me he can do so, if he is certain I am good dead, beside my father out in the graveyard at Bermuda, but I don't enjoin it upon any one to bury me at all."

"In the woods, on a ridge, opposite John Sharp's, November 17, 1882."

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, rhenm and and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malaria fevers.—For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guranteed or money refunded.—Price 50 cts., and $1.00 per bottle at the drug stores of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

FATHER CRAFT, Catholic missionary, in a letter, says the Indians who are now on the war-path, were driven to desperation by the unprincipled government agents who deceived and starved them.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—The Parnell branch of the Irish National League has decided to drop the name of the Irish leader.

—Alex. McGowen, aged 50, is in jail in New York charged with the murder of his wife by throwing her out of a fifth-story window.

—At Uniontown on Saturday, the retiring County Commissioners took the new jail off the hands of the contractors and settled in full.

—At a State convention of the Farmers' Alliance of Minnesota the force bill was denounced and a demand made for a revision of the tariff.

—It is rumored thgt the rolling mill operated by McLanahan, Smith & Co., at Hollidaysburg, and known as the "big mill, is a bout to close for an indefinite period.

—Nineteen farms were sold at Sheriff's sale in Lehigh county on Saturday. One farm with a valuable deposit of iron ore, was knocked down for $8,250. Ten years ago $90,000 was offered for it and refused.

James De Witt fell into a chute at Burns Bros.' coal yard, Philadelphia, on Saturday, and was smothered before he could be rescued from the coal which covered him. Fine pea coal was running into the chute at the time and buried him allive.

—Two members of Benjamin Sour's family, of Luray, Va., were fatally poisoned on Thursday of last week by eating pumpkin pies. The pumpkin was kept in a pantry where rat poison was distributed and the infected rats ate a a hole in the pumpkin.

—Eleven or twelve men were killed in the Utica mine, Agel's Camp, California, on Monday. A load of men was being lowered and when about one hundred and fifty feet from the surface the rope broke, precipitating all a distance of four hundred and fifty-six feet to the bottom of the shaft.

—Near Albany, Ga., Richard Reid and another negro, known as "Bill," stole and ate some food belonging to Joe Moore, also colored, and then laughingly told him of the joke they had played on him. Moore put strychnine on some fish and cooked it, and at his invitation the other two men feasted upon it. They are both dead and Moore has fled.

—A sad accident occurred at Keyport, N. J., on Sunday afternoon on John. E. Kuhn's pond. Edward and Henry Spiers and Harry Stover, aged respectively nineteen, fifteen, and twenty, were enjoying themselves skating, but while they were in the center of the pond the ice gave way and they fell into the water and were drowned. Their bodies have been recovered.

—Miss Kate O'Brien, a domestic employed in the Commercial Hotel at Youngstown, Ohio, while sweeping out the office on Monday, was nearly cremated by her clothing taking fire from a grate. She was terribly burned and was removed to a hospital. Her injuries are considered fatal. George Pollock, in attempting to tear off her burning clothing, had his hands badly burned.

—The statement of the appraisers of the banktug firm of Delamater & Co., shows that the assets of the firm are estimated at $301,000. Of this estimate $153,000 belongs to the firm, $62,000 to George B. Delamater, $65,000 to George Wallace Delamater, and $10,000 to T. A. Delamater. Although the asisignees are still unable to give an accurate statement regarding the firm's liabilities, it is said that they will amount to $1,000,000, which includes the personal liabilities of the members of the house.

—A murder has resulted from the riot at the Edgar Thompson Steel Works at Braddock on New Year's Day. Michael W. Quinn, a boss in the stock yards of the furnace department, who was injured in the affray, died on Tuesday morning. The other workmen assaulted will recover. Fifty-four Hungarians have been arrested so far for participating in the riot and other arrests are being made hourly. Two furnaces have been started up with new men, and all will be in operation in a few days. Although no further trouble is apprehended, the guards will remain on duty for the balance of the week at least.

—While an enormous crowd of holiday-makers were amusing themselves on Sunday on the ice-covered surface of the River Danube, between Buda and Pesth, the ice, after a series of alarming, cracking reports, suddenly gave way in several places. A terrible panic followed among those who were upon the river. A number of people fell into the water and were drawn under the ice. Those who were fortunate enough to escape, assisted by others upon the shore, did their utmost to aid the endangered people. The extent of the calamity is not known, but many people are reported missing and are believed to have been drowned.

—Two young men, Harry Stouffer and Young Weaver, of Shepherdstown, Dauphin county, procured in some way a prescription for whiskey one day recently. One gallon of this they drank freely, until they became drunk. In making their way home, Stouffer fell by the wayside in an unconscious condition. He was picked up by a neighbor and taken to his home, where he died a few minutes after without uttering a word. Meanwhile his comrade made his way home. Weaver was terribly frozen about the hands and lower extremities, and amputation of the lower portion of the legs will be necessary to save his life. Even then he will only have slim chances of surviving.

—A suspicion has been aroused, from a case that occurred on Sunday night, that a gang of thugs have made way with several people at Wheeling, W. Va. In the past three months four or five citizens have strangely disappeared and their disappearance remains unexplained. The latest case is that of H. T. Bishop, who has not been seen since Saturday and whose family believe he has met with foul play. On Sunday night Spencer Milligan, of Moundsville, was rescued from the swollen creek by two policemen, who by mere chance saw him in the water. He said he was drugged in a saloon and robbed, and then led in a stupid condition to the creek and pushed in. His story is believed and an effort will be made to apprehend the guilty parties, in the hope that further matters of interest will develop.

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A pamphlet of information and abstract of the laws, showing How to Obtain Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, sent free. Address MUNN & CO. 361 Broadway, New York.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

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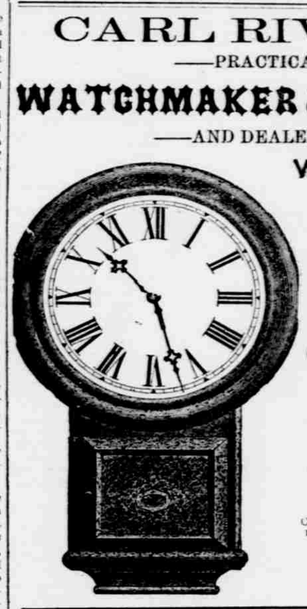

WHETHER! OF WHITHER, OLD WOMAN, SO HIGH WITH BLACK DIAMOND ROOFING TO COVER THE SIGHT WHY GO SO FAR FROM THE LAND OF YOUR BIRTH BECAUSE IT ALREADY COVERS THE EARTH.

Send for illustrated circular to

M. EHRET, JR., & Co.,

423 Walnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below:

BROOKLYN, Conn., May 5, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:

Sirs:—Last Summer I cured a Curb upon my horse with your celebrated Kendall's Spavin Cure and was the best job I ever saw done. I have also empty bottles, having used it with perfect success curing every thing I tried it on. My neighbor has a horse with a very bad Spavin that made him lame. He asked me how to cure it. I recommended Kendall's Spavin Cure. He cured the Spavin in just three weeks.

Yours respectfully,

WOLCOTT WITTER.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 8, 1890.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:

Dear Sirs:—I have been selling more of Kendall's Spavin Cure and File's Condition Powders than ever before. One man said to me, it was the best Powder I ever kept and the best he ever used.

Respectfully,

OTTO L. HOFFAR.

CUTTENANGO, N. Y., May 19, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:

Dear Sirs:—I have used several bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with perfect success. A valuable old blooded mare that was quite lame with a Bone Spavin. The mare is now entirely free from lameness and shows no Bunch on the Joint.

Respectfully,

F. H. HUTCHINS.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

MONROE, La., May 8, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,

Gents:—I think it my duty to render you my thanks for your far famed Kendall's Spavin Cure. I had a four year old filly which I prized highly. She had a very severe swollen leg. In almost eight different kinds of medicine which was no good. I purchased a bottle of your Kendall's Spavin Cure which cured her in four days.

I remain yours,

MARION DOWDY.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Address agents have it, or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,

Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

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$5.00. $4.00 $3.50 $2.50 $2.25 $2.00 FOR GENTLEMEN

$3.00 $2.50 $2.00 FOR LADIES $2.00 & $1.75 FOR BOYS $1.75 FOR MISSES

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE and other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, etc., are advertised, and so stamped on bottom. Address W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

C. T. ROBERTS

AGENT.

KENTUCKY MULES.

The only firm in Penn'a who makes a specialty of Kentucky Saddle and Driving Horses, Draught and Fit Mules and keep constantly in their stables one hundred head of Mules, all sizes, from four foot to the large 16 hands 1400 lbs., are D. Arnheim & Bro., 97 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Notice sent to all parts of the State on order. Notice No. 1 picked stock to be found in their stables.

Correspondence solicited.

Eckenrode - & - Hoppel,

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CLOTHING, FLOUR, FEED,

Lumber and Shingles. We keep our Stock always Full and Complete. Give us a Call.

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Sep12.3t. P. DUFF & SONS.

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Of a good house-wife, who uses SAPOLIO, it is well said. "The mouse is muzzled in her house." Try it and keep your house clean. All grocers keep it.

Cleanliness and neatness about a house are necessary to insure comfort. Men like comfort, and if he can't find it at home, he will seek elsewhere for it. Good housewives know that SAPOLIO makes a house clean and keeps it bright. Happiness always dwells in a comfortable home. Do you want cleanliness, comfort and happiness? Try SAPOLIO and you will be surprised at your success.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE

—OF—

THE PEOPLE'S STORE,

FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURG, PA.

Come come now for bargains. Here are a few of interest to you. Plenty of others to tell you about. It will pay you to come a long distance.

DRESS GOODS—Over 100 pieces Hair Wool Dress Goods, good styles and colors, at 10c, down from 125c, to 18c.

20 pieces 36 inch Fine Wool Tricots at 25c., worth 37½c.

1 ot of 52 inch Cloths in Grey's and Browns, to be given away for 25c.

Over 75 pieces Plaids and Stripes, 56 inches wide, nearly all wool, at 29c., worth 35c. to 45c.

15 pieces All Wool Plaid Color Cloths, 36 inches wide, 29c., worth 40c.

About 150 pieces All Wool Cashmeres; all colors, 39 cents, worth 50c.

About 110 pieces All Wool Plaids and stripes, 39c., marked down from 50c.

Lot 54 inch Home Spun, All Wool 68c., marked down from 85c.

Over 50 pieces Black and White Dress Goods, 46 inches wide, at 39c., marked down from 50c.

Fine Imported Novelties, choice styles, worth $1.50 to $2.25, now $1.00 to $1.50.

FLANNELS—70 pieces, 32 inches, All Wool Country Flannels, Plaids, Stripes, etc., all at 25c., marked down from 32c.

25 pieces of All Wool Country Flannels at 20c., marked down from 25c.

40 pieces Fine All Wool Plaid Flannels at 25c., worth 32c.

About 120 pieces finest German All Wool Flannels, in Plaids, Stripes, etc., for Ladies' Wrappers and Children's wear, at 35c., worth 50c.

CLOAKS, WRAPS AND JACKETS, BOTH MISSES' AND LADIES' ALL MARKED DOWN.

About 80 Jackets	at $ 4.75;	were $ 7.50 to $10.00,	
" 28 Jackets	at 10.00;	" 20.00 to 25.00,	
" 75 Newmarkets	at 4.75,	" 7.50 to 10.00,	
" 50 "	at 7.50;	" 12.00 to 15.00,	
" 45 "	at 10.00;	" 16.00 to 20.00,	

We have still a large and choice stock of over 2,000 garments—Newest and Best Styles (some just in this week) in Jackets and Wraps.

To make this Store undoubtedly the Best Place for you to do your shopping, we have marked these from $1.00 to $5.00 less than regular price.

BARGAINS NOW IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

CAMPBELL & DICK.

SPECIAL—2,000 lbs. Knitting Yarn in Black, Cardinal, and all the best colors, 60c. per lb.; 5c. per skein. Marked down from 90c.

DO YOU KNOW

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Double Barrel Breech Loading Shot Guns $8.50; Double Barrel Muzzle Loading Guns $4.50; Single Barrel Shot Guns at $2.50, and other goods at equally low prices.

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Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - JANUARY 9, 1891.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

HEADQUARTERS
DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1891.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania will meet at the Bolton House, Harrisburg, Pa., on Wednesday, January 21, 1891, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing a Chairman and Permanent Secretary and to transact such other business as may properly come before it.

BENJAMIN M. NEAD, Secretary. JAMES KERR, Chairman.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—The good sleighing makes the liverymen happy.

—A sleighing party composed of Johnstown ladies visited Ebensburg on Tuesday.

—Mr. James P. McCanse, of St. Augustine, was a visitor to our office on Tuesday.

—A number of ladies from this place took a sleighing trip to Johnstown on Wednesday.

—When you want first-class job printing give this office a trial. Prices the most reasonable.

—Mr. John Anstead, of Gallitzin, accompanied by his son, spent a few hours in town on Saturday.

—Mr. J. E. Shields, of Loretto, tried the sleighing on Tuesday and visited our town for a few hours.

—Professor John Mc Cormick principal of the St. Augustine schools was in town on business on Friday.

—The nomination of Thomas Monroe as postmaster at Gallitzin was confirmed by the Senate on Tuesday.

—Mr. William Skelly, one of Gallizin's good citizens and an old friend of the FREEMAN, was in town on Wednesday.

—A Ganze-door range, almost new, and a New Alma Heater at Read's sale on Thursday, January 15th, at one o'clock, P. M.

—Ex-Sheriff Luther of Carroll township, and ex-Sheriff Gray, of Carrolltown, were among the visitors to Ebensburg on Monday.

—Mr. Caleb A. Gray, one of Hastings' enprising citizens, tried the sleighing on Monday and spent a few hours in town on business.

—Mr. Morgan Hughes, one of Ebensburg's oldest citizens is on the sick list. We join with his friends in hoping for his speedy recovery.

—The new board of Commissioners met Monday and appointed D. A .McGough, clerk; M. D. Kittell, Esq., counsel, and Jesse Bolsinger janitor.

—H. A. Shoemaker, of Ebensburg, was slightly injured on Monday, at this place, by being struck on the hip by a spring pole.—*South Fork Courier.*

—Mr. Lemuel Hughes, of Iowa, son of John T. Hughes deceased, has purchased the old homestead in Summerhill township and will make it his home in the future.

—A party of Ebensburg ladies came to the city yesterday (Wednesday) in sleds. One of the sleds upset coming over the Prospect Hill, but no one was injured.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

—Complete sets of the works of Dickens, Thackery, Byron, Burns, Shakespeare, histories, books of travel, novels, and poetry at Read's sale on Thursday, January 15th, at one o'clock, P. M.

—For sale or rent.—A house of seven rooms in the East ward of Ebensburg. Will be sold on easy payments. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Call on the subscriber for terms. HENRY BYRNE,

—Furs! Furs!—Hunters and others should remember that G. L. Fredericks, of this place, pays the highest cash price for otter, mink, red fox, gray fox, raccoon, skunk, opposum and muskrat furs and skins.

—Louis, the four-year-old son of William W. and Sophia Luther, of Carroll township, died on Tuesday last from pneumonia. His remains were interred at St. Benedict's cemetery at Carrolltown on Thursday.

—Lost.—A small heart-shaped silver locket was lost a few days ago somewhere between Mr. George Roberts' stable on Julian street, and the Opera House. The locket will reach the owner by leaving it at this office.

—In 1889 there were 630,000,000 pounds of tobacco consumed in the United States, 20,000,000 pounds of which was imported. There were 4,000,000,000 cigars consumed here in the same period, all but 40,000,000 of which were home-made.

—Mr. John Beers, an old and well known citizen of Reade township, and a veteran of the Mexican war, who has been seriously ill for some time past is said to be slowly improving and his many friends have hopes for his ultimate recovery.

—Robert W. McCoy, only son of General Robert A. McCoy, cashier of the Blair County Bank at Tyrone, died at his home in that place Saturday evening last of pneumonia. He was a little over 23 years of age, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

—The Johnstown *Daily Democrat* came out in a new dress of type and with about two inches added to the length of its columns on Tuesday. We are glad to see this evidence of the *Democrat's* prosperity and hope its patronage may continue to keep pace with its improvements.

—Mr. F. J. Vaught, of Altoona, a former resident of Allegheny township, was visiting friends in Carroll township in the early part of the week and stopped in Ebensburg on his way home on Tuesday. Mr. Vaught is about embarking in the grocery business in Altoona and we wish him success.

—The remains of Mrs. Wilson, wife of William Wilson, of Altoona who a couple of years ago was a resident of this place, were brought here on Monday on the cars and from thence conveyed to the cemetry at Bethel. Mrs. Wilson was a daughter of Mr. Thomas G. Davis, of Cambria township, and died in Altoona on last Friday.

—William Shary, a miner residing at Sonman, was struck by Western Express while walking on the railroad near Benscreek on Monday and thrown from the track. Besides having his arm broken in two places he received internal injuries which may result fatally. He was taken to the hospital at Altoona on Wednesday.

—Wanted, an intelligent lady or gentleman to introduce our new "Concise Cyclopedia of Religious Knowledge" to the attention of the Christian people of Ebensburg and vicinity. Nearly 1,000 large pages Handsomely illustrated. Over 5,000 titles. Grandest religious book ever published. Sells splendidly. For terms address A. J. Potter, Manager, 3 East 14th street, New York.

—It will be noticed in reading our local items that Mrs. A. R. Read will sell a lot of household and personal property at her residence in this place on Thursday, January 15th. Owing to the ill health of Mr. Read, who was taken sick while on a business trip to Portland, Oregon, some time ago, Mrs. Read is compelled to return to the West and will therefore sell everything without reserve. Persons wishing to get bargains should attend the sale as everything will be sold.

—Mr. Joseph Bearer, of Caroll township, spent a few hours in town on Thursday.

—One cow (2 gallons milk per day), one heifer and two tons of hay at Read's sale on Thursday, January 15th. Go.

—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Collins, of this place, started on Wednesday morning for Florida where they will spend the winter.

—The good sledding brings an abundance of country coal to town, which is a convenient thing to have about the house in winter weather.

—Dr. Jones, of this place, has purchased the John O. Phillips property on Centre street, opposite the jail, and will occupy it on the first of April.

—Editor Kilduff, of the Gallitzin *Vindicator*, spent a few hours in town on Wednesday and while here dropped in to see the FREEMAN. Call again, Brother K., and stay longer.

—Mr. B. Zolner, formerly of Carrolltown, but now a resident of Charleroi, Washington county, Pa., where he is engaged in the furniture business returned home to-day after visiting friends in the north of the county.

—"Just a-going, going, gone" to the highest bidder at Read's sale next Thursday, January 15th at one o'clock P. M., kitchen furniture, parlor furniture, bed-room furniture, stoves, carpets, tables, dishes, cow, heifer, hay, books, etc.

—Farmers and farmer's sons who have a horse and rig at their disposal, and who are looking for profitable employment may secure positions worth from thirty to sixty dollars a week by addressing A. J. Potter, 3 East 14th St., New York City.

—The following appears in the Gallitzin *Vindicator* of last week: "Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislature, to change the law regulating the collection and time of payment of County, State, Poor and other taxes in Cambria county."

—Superintendent McAlister, of the Philadelphia Public Schools, who has just returned from a trip abroad, says: "A notable feature throughout all the European schools is that they employ very few lady teachers. I saw but one lady teacher in the schools of Holland, and she taught sewing."

—Anthony Jackson, employed by Taylor & McCoy, of Gallitzin, has been arrested and bound over for court to answer a charge of stealing merchandise, consisting, jewelry, clothing, shoes etc., amounting to about $100 from his employers. He had a lot of the goods at the home of his parents in Altoona where they were found by the officers.

—The Poor Directors at their last meeting made the following appointments for the ensuing year: Steward, Thomas Hoover; matron, Mrs. Hoover; house physician, Dr. F. C. Jones; outside physicians, Dr. Bradley, Gallitzin, and Dr. Conrad, Johnstown; counsel, Col. John P. Linton, Johnstown, and D. E. Dufton, Esq., Ebensburg.

—While Miss McAfee, of Bairdstown, near Blairsville, was stirring a fire in an open grate on Sunday afternoon, her clothes caught on fire and she was so badly burned that she died at 10 o'clock Tuesday night. She was a weak-minded girl and was caring for her aged father. His hands were badly burned in trying to extinguish the flames.

—Wash Reim, a freight brakemon on the Pennsylvania railroad whose home is at Ligonier, was thrown from a train near the RO office in Altoona on Saturday last by the breaking of the train. He fell on the track and three cars passed over his left arm, crushing it badly. He was taken to the hospital in an ambulance where the arm was amputated above the elbow.

—Mr. Andrew Eckenrode, one of Carrolltown's live business men, was in town on Tuesday night and left on Wednesday morning for Pittsburg on a visit to his sick wife, who has been for the past five weeks undergoing treatment at Mercy Hospital, in that city. We hope he may find Mrs. E.'s condition improved and return with the assurance of her ultimate and speedy recovery.

—The new Catholic church at Hastings will be dedicated to the service of God on Sunday, the 18th. The edifice is said to be a fine and substantial structure and reflects great credit on the people of that vicinity who have contributed liberally to its erection, and to Rev. Father Edwin O. S. B., whose energy and untiring zeal has been instrumental in carrying out the intention of the donors.

—Samuel V. Lingenfelter, an old citizen of Altoona, was struck by Day Express near Bennington on Wednesday and knocked down the embankment receiving injuries that will in all probability prove fatal. He had been visiting friends at Gallitzin and started to walk home, and being very deaf, failed to hear the appreaching train. He was taken to the Altoona hospital for treatment.

—On Monday the newly elected county officials took the oath of office and are now at work. The new officials are Charles J. Mayer, Treasurer, who succeeds Thomas E. Howe; Commissioners, John Kirby and J. G. Lloyd, who were re-elected, and Patrick Dillon, who succeeds John Campbell; Auditors, Joseph Hipps and George A. Kinkead, re-elected, and William C. Berry, who succeeds Joseph Griffin.

—Messrs. Johnston, Buck & Co., bankers, of this place, mer their first installment of 25 per cent. on Monday last. Asa significant fact showing the confidence the people have in this firm, we are are informed by Mr. A. W. Buck, the cashier, that the deposits received that day overrun the amount paid out and at the close of the day's business there was $1,300 more in the bank than when they opened out in the morning.

—Miss Catharine Trenkley, daughter of Augustine Trenkley, of Carroll township, while suffering from neuralgia during a visit to Mrs. Kate Noel, at Hastings, a few days ago, called on a physician who gave her some morphine pills for her relief. Instead of taking the pills as instructed she took an overdose and passed into a sleep from which she never awoke, and died on Tuesday. Miss Trenkley was about 20 years of age.

—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of Munn & Co., patent solicitors, in another column. Their name is familiar to patentees throughout the county. In connection with the publication of the *Scientific American* for the past forty-five years, they have made the drawings and specifications for more than one hundred and twenty thousand inventions, and their facilities for obtaining patents were never better than now.

—Lewes Strayer resigned the position of principal of the West Indiana schools on January 1st. His successor has not yet been elected. County Supt. Hammers has charge of the school until a new principal is chosen. Mr. Strayer has been appointed manager of agencies for the Fidelity Mutual Life, Association, of Philadelphia, with headquarters in Pittsburg. We are glad to hear that his family will continue to reside in this place.—*Indiana Democrat.*

—The fair at St. Augustine for the benefit of the Catholic church at that place, which had been going on every night up until Tuesday, is now open on Saturday nights only. People in search of enjoyment will find it a pleasant place to go and spend a few hours, and also thereby aid a worthy cause. A good orchestra furnishes the music for dancing, while the refreshment tables are loaded with everything necessary for the comforts of the inner man.

—Any one who mails a letter ordering a lottery ticket or sends a postal card relating to a lottery, is liable to imprisonment for eighteen months or a fine not exceeding $500, or both.

—The banking house of Johnston, Buck & Co., Ebensburg, Pa., has resumed business as also the firm's associate institution, the Carrolltown, Pa., bank. The people of this place displayed great confidence in the final rehabilitation of the bank, feeling assured that the business had been managed carefully and conscientiously. Their trust was not misplaced, the temporary embarrassment, brought on by no fault of the firm, being now a thing of the past. We congratulate Messrs. Johnston, Buck & Co. on the bright future which is in store for them.—*New York American Banker.*

—For the benefit of the people living on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad system within the State, and desiring to witness the interesting inaugural ceremonies incident to Governor-elect Pattison's taking up the reins of office on Tuesday, January 20th, 1891, the Pennsylvania railroad company will sell excursion tickets to Harrisburg on January 19th and 20th, good to return until January 21st, inclusive, at a rate of two cents per mile. Special arrangements will also be made with organized bodies of fifty or more traveling together, whereby tickets will be sold at a rate of a single fare for the round trip.

—J. W. Sharbaugh, assignee of Daniel Warner, will expose to public sale at the residence of the latter in Chest township on Saturday, January 17th, 1891, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following personal property, viz: Three cows, one horse, four pigs, one mowing machine, one wagon, one hay-rake, one wind-mill, harness, one buggy, one cook stove, one heating stove, one bureau, one lounge, bed and bedding, hay and straw by the ton, one plow, one harrow, one copper kettle and numerous other articles. Terms made known on day of sale.

—On Tuesday afternoon about 2 o'clock John Brown, boss roller at the Cambria Works, had his left arm so terribly lacerated that it had to be amputated a short distance above the elbow. He was calipering the rolls to see if they were running true, when his arm was caught between them and his arm was drawn in until his body, coming against the guard, prevented further progress. The machine was stopped as quickly as possible and Mr. Brown was removed from the terrible position. Dr. W. B. Lowman, who had been immediately summoned, arrived promptly and had Mr. Brown taken in the embulance to the Cambria Hospital, where the arm was amputated by Drs. John and W. B. Lowman. Although the shock to Mr. Brown's nervous system is terrible, it is thought he will successfully withstand it.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

Will Locate in the West.

We are sorry to learn that Prof. A. R. Read will not return to Pennsylvania as was stated some time time ago. Mrs. Read, who has just returned from Portland, Oregon, tells us that it is his intention to resume literary work in the West as soon as his health will permit. Our regret at his loss is tempered by the thought that some other locality in our great land will be the better for his services, as he will be a valuable accession to any town.

Mr. Read is well known in this State. He graduated from Layafaette College in 1873, receiving the degree of A. B. Three years later he received from the some College the degree of A. M., to which title the College trustees and professors considered him justly entitled by his scientific, literary and classical entertainments. Since his graduation Mr. Read has been engaged almost coutinually in literary work, part of the time as principal of the schools, in which capacity, by his kind yet firm and gentle manner, he gained the confidence and thorough respect of all his pupils.

Mr. Read for six years previous to his departure for the West, held a responsible position in the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia. He also successfully edited the Tyrone *Herald* for several years and has contributed largely to current literature by articles in magazines and periodicals. He is a man of exceptionally pure character and eminent literary attainments; an intelligent, clear-headed thinker, a fluent writer and an unselfish devotee to the cause of general education and the elevation of the human race.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for two weeks ending Wednesday, January 7th, 1891:

William A. Brawley and Rosie Wyland, Barr township.

Michoel Shoofski and Maria Dinda, Johnstown.

John Lynch and Ellen Clark, Gallitzin.

Andy Buhovezy and Annie Fisko Johko, Johnstown.

Richard Goggin and Katie Boyle, Johnstown.

John Simmons and Lizzie Shuman, Jackson township.

J. B. Harkins, Altoona, and Annie McAteer, Benscreek.

Steve Duchack and Annie Blanda, Johnstown.

Michael Billies and Sadie Hill, Hastings.

Levi H. Weaver and Emma Weaver, Richland township.

Albert Varner, Johnstown, and Mary Elizabeth Bush, West Taylor township.

Michael Maxwell, Indianapolis, Ind., and Mary L. Skelly, Cambria county.

John Boyle, Johnstown, and Mary O'Connor, East Taylor township.

Frederick Nees, Stonycreek township, and Mary Snyder, Upper Yoder township.

Institute Program.

Program for local institute to be held at Wilmore on Saturday, January 31st, 1891, commencing at 9:50 A. M.:

Address of welcome, P. M. Brown; Response, Norris Mason; Music by pupils of High School; Should the teacher assist the pupils to prepare their lessons, in what way and to what extent, Prof. Hite; Music by primary school; Neglected art of oral expression, Robert Davison; Recitation, Miss Hanna Knepper; Music by Institute; Select reading, Miss Mary Kinkead; Methods of teaching primary arithmetic, Miss E. Kern; Essay, Miss Zufal; Music by institute; Query box; Paper, Miss Kayes; Education, Prof. John McCormick; Advanced arithmetic, Prof. Biter; Recitation, Miss Jennie Black; Music by institute; Free text books, Prof. Marsden; Music by institute.

Night session commencing at 6:30 P. M.—Address by Prof. Biter; Debate, Resolved that the Indians have not been justly treated—affirmative, Messrs. Davison, Weakland and Pringle; negative, Messrs, Hite, Kauffman and Diamond. Friends of education cordially invited.

The Beech Creek Road.

NEW YORK, January 6.—The formal leasing of the Beech Creek railroad to the New York Central has been accompanied by intimations that the Central was ready to parallel the Pennsylvania. President Chauncey M. Depew says: "The Beech Creek road has been taken by the New York Central on the same terms by which it was acquired by the Vanderbilt brothers and other individuals. The road was a necessary anjunct to the Central, which has lacked a direct connection with the bituminous coal regions. It was needed, if only for the actual coal supply of the Central road, and its acquisition will save us about fifty cents on every ton of coal we consume, and that pretty neary pays the rental. All idea of antagonism to the Pennsylvania is absurd."

A Delightful Series of Tours to Washington via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For several years the Pennsylvania rail road company has run a series of excursions to Washington, D. C., at a season when the national capital is in a whirl of pleasure and social activity, and these tours have met with marked success. This year the company has just announced a series of three; to leave Pittsburg January 15th, February 5th, and March 5th.

Excursion tickets, good for ten days from date of sale, admitting of a stop-over in Baltimore in either direction within the proper limit, will be sold from Pittsburg at $9.00, and correspondingly low rates from other station in Western Pennsylvania. The tickets will be good for use on any regular train of the dates above named, except limited express trains; and in addition to the regular service a special train of parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg at 8 A. M., and run through to Washington, stopping at principal stations. The return conpons will be valid for passage on any regular train within the return limit, except the Pennsylvania Limited.

Both branches of Congress will be in daily session, and, in fact, every branch of the public service may be seen in the actual work of conducting the government. The public buildings, embracing the Capitol, White House, Treasury, State, War and Navy Departments, the great Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum, are open to the public every day and offer a field for interest and study that cannot be excelled anywhere. The great Washington monument, the highest memorial shaft in the world, is in itself worth a trip to see.

The rates are unusually low, and the limitation of the tickets ample for a most pleasurable trip.

Beats McGinty.

One day last week Mr. Valentine Thomas, of Carrolltown, in assisting Mr. McBeth, a neighbor, to repair a pump, undertook to go down into the well by suspending a sixteen foot ladder with a chain to a plank across the top of the well, and made a narrow escape with his life. The well was forty-five feet deep, with fourteen feet of water in it, and Mr. Thomas had scarcely got on the ladder when the hook fastening the chain slipped and down he went like a flash. He stuck to the ladder until it struck the bottom, when the rung to which he held pulled out and he went under. Strange as it may seem, he escaped unhurt and climbing up the ladder, kept above water by standing on the top rung and leaning against the side of the well until the parties above hunted up a rope of sufficient length and strength to pull him out. Mr. Thomas certainly had a novel experience and we congratulate him on his lucky escape.

Fair Meeting.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Ebensburg Agricultural Society will be held in the council room on Saturday evening, January 10th, at half past 7 o'clock. The purpose of said meeting is to adopt a constitution and by-laws, fix a date for the election of permanent officers and attend to such othe business as may properly come up. Every subscriber is urgently requested to be present. A. W. BUCK, Secretary.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. Sold at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

Happy and content is a bride with "The Rochester;" she lives in the light of the morning. *To learn more, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York.*

Orphans' Court Sale
—OF VALUABLE—
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order issuing out of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, Pa., the undersigned administrator of William D. Price, late of Cambria township, in said county, deceased, will expose to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Ebensburg, Pa., on

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30TH, 1891,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Cambria township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining land of John J. James, Obadiah Reese, estate of Peter Scanlan, John S. Davis and others, containing

130 Acres,

more or less, about 100 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two-story

Brick Dwelling,

Bank, Barn and Outbuildings.

The above described premises are situate about one and a half miles East of the borough of Ebensburg and are in a good state of cultivation. The place is about a quarter of a mile from Bradley station, on the line of the Ebensburg & Cresson railroad.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third of the purchase money on confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured with bonds and mortgage, or judgment notes of purchaser. The purchaser to have the privilege of paying the whole of the purchase money in cash.

DAVID D. PRYCE,
ADDISON P. PRYCE,
Administrators of Wm. D. Pryce, deceased
Cambria Twp., Jan. 9, 1891.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
In the Orphans' Court of Cambria county.
In the matter of the account of Anthony Anna, executor of John Hile, late of Elder township.
And now, December 10th, 1890, on motion of F. A. Shoemaker, Esq., S. L. Reed appointed auditor to make and report distribution of the balance in the hands of said executor.
Notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in the borough of Ebensburg on Wednesday, the 4th day of February, A. D. 1891, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of the aforementioned appointment when and where all parties interested may appear or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.
L. S. REAL,
Ebensburg, Pa., Jan. 9, 1891. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
In the Orphans' Court of Cambria county.
In the matter of the account of Anthony Anna, administrator of J. H. Wolf, deceased. Having been appointed auditor to distribute the fund in the hands of said accountant to and among those legally entitled thereto, notice is hereby given that I will attend to the duties of said appointment at my office in Ebensburg, Pa., on Monday, the 5th day of February, 1891, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties interested may appear or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.
DONALD E. DUFTON,
Ebensburg, Jan. 9, 1891. Auditor.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
Letters testamentary on the estate of Wm. M. McNeelis, late of Clearfield township, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all parties indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
HUGH HAGAN, St. Augustine,
THOS. HAGAN, Gallitzin,
January 9, 1891. Auditors.

NOTICE.
As my wife Harriet has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I hereby notify all persons not to harbor or trust her on my account as I will pay no bills contracted by her.
MATHEW MONTGOMERY.
White Twp., Dec. 19, 1890.3t.

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENNA
Office in Opera House, Centre street.

GEO. M. READE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENNA.
Office on Centre street, near High.

TAKE FOR
RHEUMATISM
GOUT, BACKACHE, Pains in the Side, the Chest and the Joints, Neuralgia, Sprains, etc., etc., the
IMPORTED
"ANCHOR"
PAIN EXPELLER
IT IS AND WILL EVER BE
The BEST, UNEQUALED REMEDY.
Used with great success in the Imperial and Royal General Hospital of Vienna and many others.
One Unsolicited Testimonial out of Thousands:
TIFTONVILLE, Ill., Jan. 28, '90.
Your Anchor Pain Expeller is really excellent. One of our Sisters, suffering from Rheumatism for years, could find nothing to cure her but your Anchor Pain Expeller.
School SISTERS DE NOTRE DAME.
50 Cents a bottle.
OF MOST DRUGGISTS, OR DIRECT FROM
F. AD. RICHTER & CO.,
310 Broadway, New York.
European Houses: Rudolstadt, Gry, London, Vienna, Rotterdam, Prague, Konstein, Olten, Nuremberg, Leipsic.
28 PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.
FREE Books about other Anchor Remedies on Application.
oct 3 1890 1y.

B. & B.

BETTER VALUES

and more for your money in every case—on every item is what we claim.

Write our Mail Order Department for

SAMPLES

of Dry Goods of any kind that you may be in want of; compare qualities and prices with others you may find, and see if we do not prove our claim every time. Only on this principle of giving the most and best obtainable for every dollar do we hope for your patronage. No sentiment in this.

We offer among other specials this week—
30 inch Imported Tailor suitings, checks and stripes, 45 cents.
40 inch Cloth Suitings, mixed and solid colors, 45 cents.
36 inch All-Wool Camel's Hair, all colors, 45 cents.
48 inch Cheviotte Suitings, 75 cents; in all ultra fashionable shades.
50 inch Scotch Check Mixtures, medium dark colors, 75 cents (sold universally at $1.00 elsewhere.)

For the Holidays special large and elegant stocks of

Handkerchiefs.
Mufflers.
Gloves.
Umbrellas.
Cents' Furnishings.

FANCY GOODS

And very extensive lines of
of all kinds at our usual low and attractive prices.

We will fill your orders by mail to your satisfaction and profit.

BOGGS & BUHL,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

"Seeing is Believing."

And the best lamp ever made, like Aladdin's of old, "a wonderful lamp!" A lamp absolutely non-explosive and unbreakable, which gives a clear, soft, brilliant white light of 85 candle power! Purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light, more cheerful than either! That lamp is

"The Rochester."

And with it there is no smoke, no smell, no broken chimneys, no flickering, no sweating, no climbing up of the flame, no "tantrums" nor annoyance of any kind, and it never needs trimming. Its founts (oil reservoirs) being tough rolled seamless brass, with central draft, it is absolutely unbreakable, and as safe as a tallow candle.

Only five years old and over two million of these lamps in use. It must be a GOOD lamp to make such a telling success. Indeed it is, for lamps may come and lamps may go, but the "Rochester" shines on forever! We make over 2,000 artistic varieties,—Hanging and Table Lamps, Banquet, Study, Vase and Piano Lamps—every kind, in Bronze, Porcelain, Brass, Nickel and Black Wrought Iron.

Ask the lamp dealer for it. Look for the trade-mark stamp: "THE ROCHESTER." If he hasn't the genuine Rochester and the style you want, or if no lamp-store is near, send to us for free illustrated catalogue (and reduced price-list), and we will box and send you any lamp safely by express, right to your door.

ROCHESTER LAMP CO.,
42 Park Place, New York.
Manufacturers, and sole Owners of Rochester Patents.
The Largest Lamp Store in the World.

HASTINGS HOTEL.
H. J. SHETTIG, PROPRIETOR.
Located at the Station, near the centre of the town, on Fourth Avenue. We endeavor to furnish the best accommodations to business men, pleasure seekers and boarders. Persons in search of comfort and quiet will find it a desirable place to stop. The Table is unsurpassed and is always supplied with the best the market affords, and all the delicacies of the season. The Bar is supplied with the choicest of pure liquors and cigars and nothing but the best is sold. Special attention given to the care of horses.
H. J. SCHETTIG.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
In the matter of the first and final account of John Eger, executor of Margaret Gillan, late of Washington township, deceased.
Having been appointed auditor to make and report distribution of the funds in the hands of the accountant, notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in Ebensburg for the purpose of my appointment on Thursday, January 8th, 1891, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties interested may attend or be debarred from coming in on said fund. F. A. SHOEMAKER,
Dec. 19, 1890.3t Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Henry Freidhoff, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Henry Freidhoff, late of Munster township, deceased, have been granted to me. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement to SIMON CUNRAD,
Administrator of Henry Freidhoff, dec'd.
Lilly, Pa., Dec. 12, 1890. 6t.

FOR SALE.
The undersigned will sell at private sale pieces of real estate situate in Munster township, Cambria county, Pa., containing respectively sixty-six and fifty-five acres and allowance. The property is improved and in good state of cultivation, and will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. For Further particulars call on or address Alvin Evans, Ebensburg, Pa., or LUKE ROGERS,
December 12, 1890. Loretto, Pa.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Collonade Row, on Centre street.

T. W. DICK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A.
Special attention given to claims for Pension Bounty, etc. ch7-18-90

THE - STATE - CAPITAL.

Watch the Proceedings of Your Legislature.

The Harrisburg Daily PATRIOT, in addition to the general news of the day, will contain full reports of the proceedings of the Legislature during the session of that body. Send one dollar and twenty-five cents to the publisher and get a copy every day during the session.

The Weekly PATRIOT is an excellent family journal and will also contain a report of the legislative proceedings. Terms: $1 per copy per annum; to clubs of ten or more, 75 cents per copy per annum, with an additional copy to the getter-up of the club. Postage on the Daily and Weekly prepaid by the publisher.

The Daily PATRIOT and FREEMAN both for $6 per annum.

The Weekly PATRIOT and the FREEMAN both for $2 per annum.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

A lot of ground in West ward of the borough of Ebensburg, fronting 120 feet on Julian street and extending back 132 feet, having thereon erected a good two-storied

FRAME HOUSE
and ALL NECESSARY OUTBUILDINGS.

Also, a lot of ground in Cresson, in Washington township, Cambria county, near the Callan House, fronting 83 feet and extending back 82 feet. This lot is an excellent location for a store or hotel. For particulars, call on or address
T. J. CONDON, Gallitzin, Pa.,
M. D. KITTELL, Ebensburg, Pa.
December 19, 1890.3t

NOTICE TO PERSONS
DESIRING TO INVEST IN
Borough Bonds!

NOTICE is hereby given that the Borough of Ebensburg, Pa., is about to issue bonds in the amount of $6,000.00, in sums of $100.00 each, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free from taxation so far as the individual holders are concerned. Persons desiring to invest in such securities will please make known at once to the undersigned or Fergus C. Lloyd, Deputy Burgess, the amount or number of such bonds they wish to purchase. These bonds will be sold to the first purchasers presenting themselves, hence the necessity of promptness in making known the number of of bonds desired. E. E. EVANS,
Ebensburg, Aug. 29, 1890. Burgess.

Valuable Real Estate
FOR SALE!

A LOT of ground in the West ward of the borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Sample street having thereon erected a

FRAME HOUSE

and outbuildings, all in good repair. For terms or particulars call on or address
JOHN NEALAN, Nicktown, Pa., or
M. D. KITTELL, Ebensburg, Pa.

AUGUST SIMON,
The Leading Clothier,
GALLITZIN, PA.

A. FOSTER,
Formerly of the Firm of Geis, Foster & Quinn,
Is Located at 247 and 249 Main Street,
Johnstown, Pa.,
With a large and full stock of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Trimmings, Hosiery, Linens, Flannels, and Winter Goods.
Carpets and Oilcloths
of every description and everything in the line of House Furnishing Goods at the lowest prices.

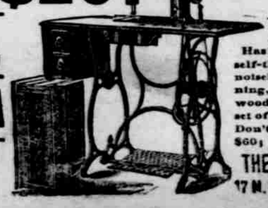
EVERY WATERPROOF COLLAR OR CUFF
THAT CAN BE RELIED ON
BE UP TO THE MARK
Not to Split!
Not to Discolor!
BEARS THIS MARK.
TRADE
CELLULOID
MARK.
NEEDS NO LAUNDERING. CAN BE WIPED CLEAN IN A MOMENT.
THE ONLY LINEN-LINED WATERPROOF COLLAR IN THE MARKET.
mar.28-1y

OVERCOATS!
Clothing! :: Clothing!

Having returned from the Eastern cities I am now prepared to show you the largest and best selected stock of Clothing, Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods at the lowest prices in the county. As I buy and sell for cash, I can and will sell you Clothing at prices that defy competition. Never before have the people of Cambria had such an opportunity of buying first class goods at such low prices. Call soon and see my stock, learn prices and be convinced.

Very Respectfully,
C. A. SHARBAUGH,
CARROLLTOWN, PENN'A
oct3-90-1y

ONLY $20!
HIGH ARM,
PHILAD'A
SINGER.



WARRANTED 5 YEARS.
15 DAYS TRIAL.
Has Self-setting Needle, self-threading shuttle, is noiseless and light-running, has the handsomest wood-work, and finest set of extra attachments. Don't pay agents $55 or $60; send for circular.
THE C. A. WOOD CO.
17 N. 10th St. Phila. Pa.

THE GOVERNMENT CLERK.

As He Appears in the Departments at the National Capital.

The Government clerk is the institution of Washington, says a correspondent of the New York Evening Post. He fills the theater, he buys from the shops, he rents the houses, he even makes up a large proportion of those who go to balls and parties, he constitutes the resident population. What sort of tenure of office he has, and what salary he gets, may be immaterial to Congressmen, but are questions of subsistence, or starvation almost to him. Let us see what sort of a man he is. Here are some types:

The first is bent with age and years of leaning over a desk. A mild and amiable atmosphere of conciliation surrounds him, only to give place to a sudden irritation if anybody asks for extracts from the department archives in his custody. He is a walking history of the department. Every man who has been quenched long things, if ever there was any strongly-colored hues in his nature, the repressive influences that surround the life of a subordinate have long since toned them down to sober tints. Regular in his office hours, proverbially slow and conservative in his methods of work, but more trustworthy than clockwork and truer than steel, such is the "Colonel" or "Judge" who has been a Government clerk for twenty, thirty or even fifty years. There is little danger of his being dismissed.

The young fellow who shares the judge's office, like Dick Swiveller, wears a shooting-jacket and an office-coat, smokes cigarettes constantly, receives visits which he does not relish from his caller's collector, and his mail consists chiefly of duns. He spends much time preparing to resign and leaves his office promptly at four o'clock. Just Charles Lamb, to offset the irregularity with which he arrives every morning. He loves oratorio and pits and the theater, and he sometimes takes a "lady friend" out "buggy-riding."

In the next room we see a different being—middle-aged, rusty, barely respectable, a hopeless, helpless look in his dull eyes. He is ill-educated and illtrained, and treats the work of the Government very much as he would the drudgery of plantation—a thing that must be done at lastly, with the coat off and the hat on. Capitalization, as the civil-service commissioners love to call it, he is learning, but after the manner of the immortal Gabbett, he persists in regarding punctuation as a matter of taste. He is "one of the people," and he looks with disfavor upon the "college-bred man."

But now let us look upon his colleague around the corner. He must be quite a different man, for this is the type of Government clerk when I protest I love. Young, middle-aged, or old, it makes no difference, for the position that he may hold as an old man is the position that he has held ever since he was a man. He is a well-bred, well-dressed man. He does not write a very good hand—a gentleman should not. He is, perhaps, rather careless in his work—he has other things to think of. If you want information about the department he is in I would not advise you to question him, but if you want an invitation to a german go to him by all means. His official position is incidental. His real life is in "society." No secretary dares to discharge him. He does not promote him it is true, may be in fact a poor opinion of him, but he always asks him to his parties. He is much in need of a necessity there—a punch-bowl or a bouquet. I have known him to get married, but since the Government began there have been but three cases of the Government clerk of this class committing such an indiscretion. Of course the three married rich girls, and, resigning their positions, lived miserably ever after their wives ever afterward—and just consider the independence that they lost!

Hiram Waller's inquiry as to what becomes of old goat-boys and donkeys was a difficult one to answer, it is still harder to say what becomes of the Government clerk who is discharged. He hangs around his department seeking reinstatement. He seems to have become absolutely dependent upon the Government, and to expect employment from no other source. Sometimes he gets desperate and commits suicide—there have been several cases of this kind to furnish grim dreams to disturb the spoilsmen's rest—sometimes he dies from sheer grief and hopelessness—and the cases of this character are painfully frequent; but what becomes of him when he isn't restored and doesn't die is a mystery indeed. He sinks out of sight, a new clerk has his place, the waters of official life close over his head, and he is forgotten.

GAVE HIM A BUTTON.

How a Rural Hebe Disconcerted a Yankee Insurance Man.

The girl who waited at our table in the little hotel had big brown eyes, a soft voice, and enough rural modesty to fit out fifty city housemaids, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. It was a sufficing pleasure to ask for something you didn't want just to see her blush and hear her say: "I'm afraid we haven't any, sir!"

But a smart insurance man, one of those keen Connecticut Yankees who go West to take advantage of the country before it grows up, was inclined to tease our rustic Hebe. He gave minute directions to her about the frying of his steak—the civilization of the place had not reached the broiling point—and sent back some boiled eggs because they were not done enough.

"Will you have some pertaters, sir?" the waitress asked, as she was taking away the eggs.

"Yes, Mary, I want some potatoes"—nobody else had called her Mary, and it was not her name—"you'd better cook some for me, and I'll have them later on. You must boil them with their jackets on—now be careful about that—and put a pinch of salt in the water, and"—he paused, and Mary, who had been gaining at him steadily with a heightening color, said: "Pertaters with their jackets on, sir?"

"Yes, Mary."

"With or without, sir?"

"Without what?" queried the Yankee, a little confused.

"Buttons!" said the girl, and amid the laughter of all but her disconcerted tormentor she made her escape.

An Old Song Revised.

"A boy attending one of our public schools came home the other day humming a school song," said Commissioner Allen to a Utica (N. Y.) Observer reporter. "The tune attracted the father's attention, and he asked him to sing the song. The boy did so. It was a rollicking sailor song, and in the chorus, keeping time with the tap of the parent's boot, the boy sang: 'We'll fill our bowls and eat the toast—' At this point the father stopped him and asked where he had learned the song. The boy replied that he had learned it at school. 'I once knew that song,' said the father, 'but I never knew it ran: "We'll fill our bowls and eat the toast." "It isn't printed that way,' said the boy, 'but the teacher said she never heard of anybody's drinking toast, so she made us scratch out drink and sing it eat.'

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WILL NOT INJURE LEATHER.

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Exerts any remedy for the rapid cure of Hard Colds, Coughs, Hide Bound, Yellow Water, Fever, Distemper, Sore and Weak Eyes, Lung Fever, Corkscrews, Kitchen, and all difficulties arising from impurities of the Blood. Will relieve Heaves at once. *Manufactured by the* JOPPA MANUFACTURING CO., LYONS, N. Y.

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PERUVIAN TONIC LIVER REGULATOR.

The only sure and radical cure for

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and all disorders of the liver and has cured hundreds of people and is the only remedy for these diseases, and in cases in which the most skillful physicians have utterly failed. Testimonials from hundreds of people living in Blair county, Pennsylvania. It is manufactured by **D. T. Kefover, Williamsburg, Pa.**, for the P. T. L. R. Co., and for sale by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

None genuine except label shows the Indian arrow-head trade mark.

April 25th, '80-ly.

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M. D. KITTELL,

Attorney-at-Law,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Office, Armory Building, opp. Court House.

THE MAGICAL SQUARE.

An Arithmetical Puzzle Held in Veneration by the Egyptians.

It will be seen that in the natural square the numbers from 1 to 49 run in arithmetical progression. In the magical square the numbers are disposed in parallel and equal ranks, so that the sums in each row, taken either perpendicularly, horizontally or diagonally, are equal to one another—i. e., 175. These magical squares can, however, be much extended, writes Thomas Eathin in the Leeds Mercury, and show still more curious results:

NATURAL SQUARE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32	33	34	35
36	37	38	39	40	41	42
43	44	45	46	47	48	49

MAGICAL SQUARE.

29	47	16	11	10	36	4
5	23	48	17	42	11	29
30	6	34	49	18	36	12
13	31	7	25	43	19	37
38	14	32	1	26	44	20
21	39	8	33	2	27	45
46	15	40	9	34	3	28

The magic square was held in great veneration among the Egyptians and dedicated to the then seven known planets in various ways. To Saturn they attributed the square of nine places, the side being three and the sum of the numbers in every row being fifteen. To Venus they attributed the square I have given. Finally, they attributed to God the square of only one cell, the side of which is only a unit, which, multiplied by itself, undergoes no change. The ancients having used these magic squares for various purposes, they became a subject of consideration among mathematicians; not because they imagined that they would be of any solid use or advantage, but rather as a kind of play in which the difficulty makes the merit. If your young readers want a little recreation in the combination of figures, let them make a large square in which there are 256 smaller squares, and place in those smaller squares all the numbers from 1 to 256 in such a manner as will answer the following conditions: 1. The sum of the sixteen numbers in each column or row, vertical or horizontal, to be 2,056. 2. Every half column, vertical or horizontal, makes 1,028, or one-half the sum of 2,056. 3. Half a diagonal ascending added to half a diagonal descending makes also the same sum—2,056, taking these half diagonals from the ends of any sides of the squares to the middle of it, and so reckoning them either upward or downward, or sideways from right to left, or from left to right. 4. The same with all the parallels to the half diagonals, as many as can be drawn in the great square; for any two of them being directed upward and downward, from the place where they begin to that where they end, their sums will make the same, 2,056. 5. If a square hole equal in breadth to four of the little squares be cut in a paper, through which any of the 16 little squares in the great square may be seen, and the paper be laid upon the great square, the sum of all the 16 numbers seen through the hole is always equal to 2,056, the sum of the 16 numbers in any horizontal or vertical column.

I am not prepared to say whether there is more than one correct way of placing the numbers which will fulfill the above conditions, but can assert that if a thousand people now commence to arrange the figures they may work all their lives, and each of them form a square a minute, and although every combination may be different, they will not have completed one-millionth part of the wrong combinations which can be made. Perhaps this is a sufficient refutation of the frequent assertion that there is no rule for the formation of these magical squares.

WRITTEN EXCUSES.

Funny Items from the Scrap-Book of a School-Teacher.

I once taught a country school in the backwoods, writes J. L. Harbour in Wide Awake, and as was the custom then, I required a written excuse when pupil was absent for one or more days. Some of these excuses I have kept and they afford me a deal of amusement after all the years that have come and gone since then.

He is an excuse brought one day by a tall, red-haired boy of seventeen:

"Dere Cir—Please to exgeuse Henry for absents yisterday. We made sourkrout and he had to tromp it down. Also he had to Help bucher 2 pigs.

"Respeckful yuers, His pap."

"Did your father write this excuse Himself?" I asked.

"No, sir," replied Henry, "I writ it for him 'cause he can't spell very good."

I am glad to add that Henry's spelling improved while I had him in charge. Another boy brought me this excuse:

"Kind Teacher: Ab could not come yesterday on account of tearing his pants very bad just before starting, so it took me most all day to mend them up."

A boy of about ten years who had been absent two weeks brought me the following:

"John Henry had a sore tow, also a sore throte and a sore finger. Please egsecuse."

A girl of about fourteen whose mother affected a degree of culture and great mental superiority over her neighbors, brought me the following note:

"Dear Sir: I trust you will pardon Alcione's wholly unavoidable absence yesterday. Circumstances are not always controllable by our finite minds, as you are no doubt aware. We are all subject to immutable laws and are constantly doing what we would not—alas! Therefore Alcione's unavoidable failure to attend yesterday's session. I trust I may not soon have to indite a similar unexpected circumstance. Believe me to be

"Yours truly and respectfully,
ANASTASIA C. H—."

Simpler and more directly to the point was the excuse brought me by a tow-headed little girl of about eight years, whose mother wrote:

"Phoebe could not be there or she would of went. I thought she et too much sossage for breakfast. She shan't do it agen. Please excuse her."

A boy of sixteen who came very irregularly always brought this excuse from his father:

"Excooze Bill."

That was all there was of it, but as I knew it came from his father I always "excoozed Bill" accordingly.

A Curious Anæsthetic.

A curious anæsthetic used by the Chinese has recently been made known by Dr. U. Lambuth in his third annual report of the Soochow Hospital. It is obtained by pinching a frog in a jar of flour and irritating it by prodding it. Under these circumstances it exudes a liquid which forms a paste with the flour. This paste dissolved in water has well-marked anæsthetic properties. After the finger has been immersed in the liquid for a few minutes it can be cut to the bone without pain being felt.

An Electrical Dog.

Charley—I must be full of electricity. If I stroke our cat a little all her hairs seem to stand on end.

Johnnie—That's nothing. My dog does that without touching the cat at all.—Texas Siftings.

ANY ONE CAN DYE

A Dress, or a Coat, Ribbons, Feathers, Yarns, Rags, etc.

DIAMOND DYES

Any Color FOR TEN CENTS

DIAMOND PAINTS.

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DO IT NOW

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DRINK PURE WATER

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Warranted to Purify a Foul Well or Cistern in Ten Days Use or Money Refunded.

It will draw ten gallons of water per minute, never has to be packed, pickled or thawed out. A ten-year-old boy can draw water with ease from a 60 ft. well. It has no wooden tubing to wear out, decay or poison the water. It is the simplest and most durable cistern pump made. It is the only pump that can be used in Winter, as there is nothing to freeze or get out of order. It will not freeze, having stood the test of a Dakota winter, 40° below zero. It will draw water from the lowest depth of a cistern. Has no leather rubber or wood to continue with the water to rot. You should have a pump over a cistern as much as you do for the house, and fill with cold water as the air escapes.

Price $10 for a ten-foot well or cistern; 50 cents for every additional foot in depth, after 10 feet.

A live agent wanted in every town in the United States.

BUCKET PUMP CO.

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Purifies by Aeration.

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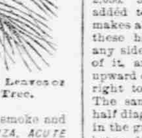

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For Honest, Industrious Men.

Salary & Expenses, or Commission if preferred.

We grow a full line of varieties and employ no peddlers.

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FARMERS can get a good paying job for the Winter. Write for full terms and particulars. FRED. E. YOUNG, Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

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ELY'S CREAM BALM

Is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into nostrils is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head. Allays inflammation. Heals the sore. Restores the senses of taste and smell. 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents.

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The Standard Oil Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., make a specialty of manufacturing for the domestic trade the finest brands of

Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, Naphtha and Gasoline

That can be

MADE FROM PETROLEUM.

We challenge comparison with every known product of petroleum. If you wish the most Most : Uniformly : Satisfactory : Oils in the market ask for ours.

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PATENT STEEL PICKET FENCE.

HARDY, INDESTRUCTIBLE. Cheaper than Wood.

The above is a Steel Fence with gate. (This is not a picture.) I am located on Iron or Wood Posts. When writing for prices, give Quantity, Style and Height of Fence Wanted. We also Manufacture Heavy Iron Fencing, Crestings, Iron and Slate Roofing, Iron Bedsteads, Wire Mattresses, Iron Doors, and Railings. Brass and Iron Grills, WIRE DOOR AND WINDOW SCREENS, and all kinds of WIRE WORK.

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Oldest established house in the city, where nothing but pure goods are put up, strictly for family and medicinal use. Nothing better than Golden Wedding Rye, on the market. Gockenheimer, s, Gray's Monongahela Rye: these goods are leading brands. Brandies of vintage of 1870 on hand. Gin, Holland and Domestic, also Old Tom. Finch's Golden Wedding, $1.00 per full quart, 6 for $5.00; Gockenheimer's the same, Monongahela, $3.00 per dozen. Wines, $5.00 per dozen, $3.00 for one-half dozen. Securely packed. Also Rare in Stock, Grandfather's Choice, at $2.00 per gallon, barrels at special rates. Apr. 23, '80-ly

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HALF THE COST of hoisting saved by Stonekeepers, Butchers, Farmers, Mechanics, Builders, Contractors and OTHERS. Admitted to be the greatest improvement EVER made in tackle blocks. Freight prepaid. Write for catalogue.

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Job work of all kinds neatly executed at this office. Give us a trial.

THE FLOOR-WALKER.

His Lot Is Not as Easy as Is Generally Supposed.

Duties of the Man Who Meets You at the Entrance to Every Dry-Goods Store—A Calling That Requires a Cool and Diplomatic Head.

"A man needs to be something of a judge of human character, something a little above the average, to thoroughly fulfill the duties of a floor-walker," said one of those tireless beings who stand in the front of all large stores and answer innumerable questions all day to a Chicago News reporter.

"Yes, I feel safe in saying that a man has to possess more than ordinary intelligence to be a competent floor-walker. Every man can't do it. It takes years of the hardest kind of work to acquire that insight into the business that will make a man almost unerring in his judgments of men, goods and prices. And such a knowledge must the floor-walker have if he aims to satisfactorily perform his work. He must have at his tongue's end the exact location of every department of the store, no matter how vast the emporium may be. He must be able at a glance to determine the correct value of goods sold, and, without hesitation, be able to settle disputes. Such are the incidents which make up the day in the life of the average floor-walker.

"A floor-walker's position," continued he, "seems to the unobservant to be a nice one indeed. The crowds notice the well-dressed men standing around giving directions here and there, and apparently enjoying rather an easy time compared to the clerks. That is as far as the observance of the crowd goes, and, as is usually the case with opinions formed by the public, is incorrect. They don't see the daily hardships and trials we are compelled to endure, the actual work we do, and the responsibility that rests upon us. Overlooking the hard things, they see us as we occasionally stand on a dull day having nothing to do, and foolishly imagine that that is a fair example of the way we work.

"The average floor-walker is an ordinary sort of person. Commencing life probably as a cash-boy, he has, by assiduous application to work, raised himself to something better. But he has spent years in the business, and knows nothing else. Commencing work at eight a. m. and finishing at six p. m., he finds the day long enough. He has many things to look after, and, if he attends to his duties, is thoroughly tired out when night comes. Let me show you what a head floor-walker has to do. He has charge of the cash-boys—no light work, that. He hires and discharges them, and is supposed to attend to them properly. Besides this he must stand at the head of the aisle or floor where he is placed and direct customers to any department they may ask for. This necessitates the floor-walker being thoroughly acquainted with the entire location of the house.

"Then he must, in a sort of way, be the head of the department in which he is placed. It is true the clerks are not under him, but he is nevertheless, supposed to keep an eye on them, and when a customer is not being waited upon he is to see that she is attended to as soon as possible. Very often a disagreeable person will insist on getting into a row with the clerk over the sale of some article. The floor-walker is supposed to be diplomatic enough to settle the affair up without letting it go any further. Suppose the row is about the price of some articles. The floor-walker must be tactful enough to effect a satisfactory arrangement without hurting the interests of the house or losing the customer. It is the floor-walker who is appealed to in all such cases, and he must be able at all times, no matter what may be the trouble, to afford a solution of the problem. And then, sometimes a clerk will become impudent to a customer, and it is then the duty of the floor-walker to report the clerk to the manager. If he fails in this and the customer makes the complaint the floor-walker is held responsible. So it goes, one thing and another, to keep the floor-walker's wits active.

"One of the greatest tests that marks the successful floor-walker is his thorough knowledge of business. That is, in every sense of the term. Beyond fulfilling the duties assigned him he should be a practical business man, and act just as though it was his own store and he was doing all he could to promote the growth and welfare of the concern. He must be thoroughly acquainted with the prices of any thing in his department, and able to tell at a glance whether or not the clerk is dealing fairly with the customer and the house. Now, for instance, this cash-boy brings me this pair of gloves that has just been sold; I will sign the check, and when the money, gloves and check will be sent to the wrapping counter. It was my business to know positively before I signed that check that the proper amount had been charged for that pair of gloves.

"This is a business that requires a cool head, a mind adapted to business, and nothing else. If the floor-walker attends to business he picks up a host of acquaintances that are invaluable to him. He should be able to have his particular customers, and be able to recognize them when he sees them. These are the points which constitute a good floor-walker."

Habits of the Alligator.

The alligator builds a nest of mud and grass, and lays a large number of oblong white eggs, but the little ones when hatched often serve as lunch for their unnatural papa, and this cannibalism, more than the rifle, prevents their numbers from increasing. The alligator is not particular as to diet. I once found the stomach of a ten-footer to be literally filled with pine chips from some tree which had been felled near the river's bank. They are fond of wallowing in marshes, and many a man out snipe-shooting has taken an involuntary bath by stumbling into their wallows. In dry seasons alligators will traverse long distances overland to reach water, and travelers have come suddenly upon alligators crawling amid prairies or woods, in the most unexpected manner. The alligator, as a rule, is very wary, but at times sleeps quite soundly. I saw one struck twice with an oar before it woke.—St. Nicholas.

The Decimal Point.

In France and Germany ¾ reduced to a decimal is written 0.25, in England it is written 0·25; in the United States it is always written either 0.25 or simply written .25 without the naught. In the first two countries the period is never used, always the comma. While English writers use the period they never put it at the bottom of the line as we do, but always use it thus: 0·25. This style is said to have been introduced by Sir Isaac Newton, who placed it at the top of the line to distinguish it from the punctation mark.

A Sole Leather Calculation.

There are 300,000 of people that walk about the streets of London daily, and in so doing they wear away a ton of leather particles from their boots and shoes. This would in a year form a leather belt six inches wide and one-fourth of an inch thick long enough to reach from London to New York. The amount of disintegrated leather at 25 cents a pound (what it costs consumers) would amount to $25,000. Reduced to a strap one inch in width it would reach more than once around the world.

E. L. JOHNSTON, M. J. BUCK, A. W. BUCK. ESTABLISHED 1872.

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The following are the principal features of a general banking business:

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Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.

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Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.

COLLECTIONS

Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.

DRAFTS

Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.

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Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accommodation will be extended.

Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

Respectfully,

JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.

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DAILY MEAT MARKET,

Centre Street, Ebensburg, Pa.

The Best Western Cattle Butchered every day. Also Fresh Lamb, Veal, Mutton, Lard, Etc., always on hand.

Market open at all hours and attentive and obliging salesmen to attend to the wants of customers.

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The dyspeptic, the debilitated, whether from excess of work of mind or body, drink or exposure in

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will find Tutt's Pills the most genial restorative ever offered the suffering invalid.

Try Them Fairly.

A vigorous body, pure blood, strong nerves and a cheerful mind will result.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

I CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

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A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address

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I took Cold, I took Sick. I took

SCOTT'S EMULSION

RESULT:

I take My Meals, I take My Rest.

AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON; getting fat too, FOR Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY Incipient Consumption BUT BUILT ME UP, AND IS NOW PUTTING

FLESH ON MY BONES

AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY. I TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS I DO MILK." SUCH TESTIMONY IS NOTHING NEW. SCOTT'S EMULSION IS DOING WONDERS DAILY. TAKE NO OTHER.

NOT DEAD YET!

VALLIE LUTTRINGER,

MANUFACTURER OF

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE

AND TIN ROOFING.

Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacture to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.

No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.

TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.

Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices.

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Ebensburg, April 18, 1883-tf.

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ALL KINDS of HARNESS,

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Robes, Fly Nets, Curry Combs, etc., etc. Repairing Neatly and Promptly done. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

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Patent Variable Friction & Belt Feed.

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EBENSBURG, PA.

A RESUSCITATED CAT.

The Strange Story of the Ghost of a Brooklyn Feline Pet.

"Doc" is a fine, big, black-and-white cat which lives in the "always-open" drug store near the city hall. Besides being a cat which is always admired by everybody who sees the New York Times. Doc's fame came from is a mystery to the habitues of the store. In fact, the cat is surrounded with some awe because of the peculiar manner of its appearance.

Several years ago there was a cat in the drug store, also called the Doctor, with fine markings of a Maltese cross on it. A good-dispositioned animal, he had many friends, and waxed fat on the sweet he got. One night, however, there happened to be a show at the old Brooklyn Theater, in which a troupe of large dogs appeared.

The theater was just across the way from the drug store, and one of the dogs happened to drop in to the store to say howdy. The Siberian bloodhound saw "Doc" and made for him. The cat was caught unaware behind some barrels. Game to the end, however, he showed the